

\$1/July 1984

THE AMERICAN

# LEGION

FOR GOD AND COUNTRY

## The Soviet Union: A Special Report

### Contending with Communists

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with UN Ambassador  
Jeane J. Kirkpatrick

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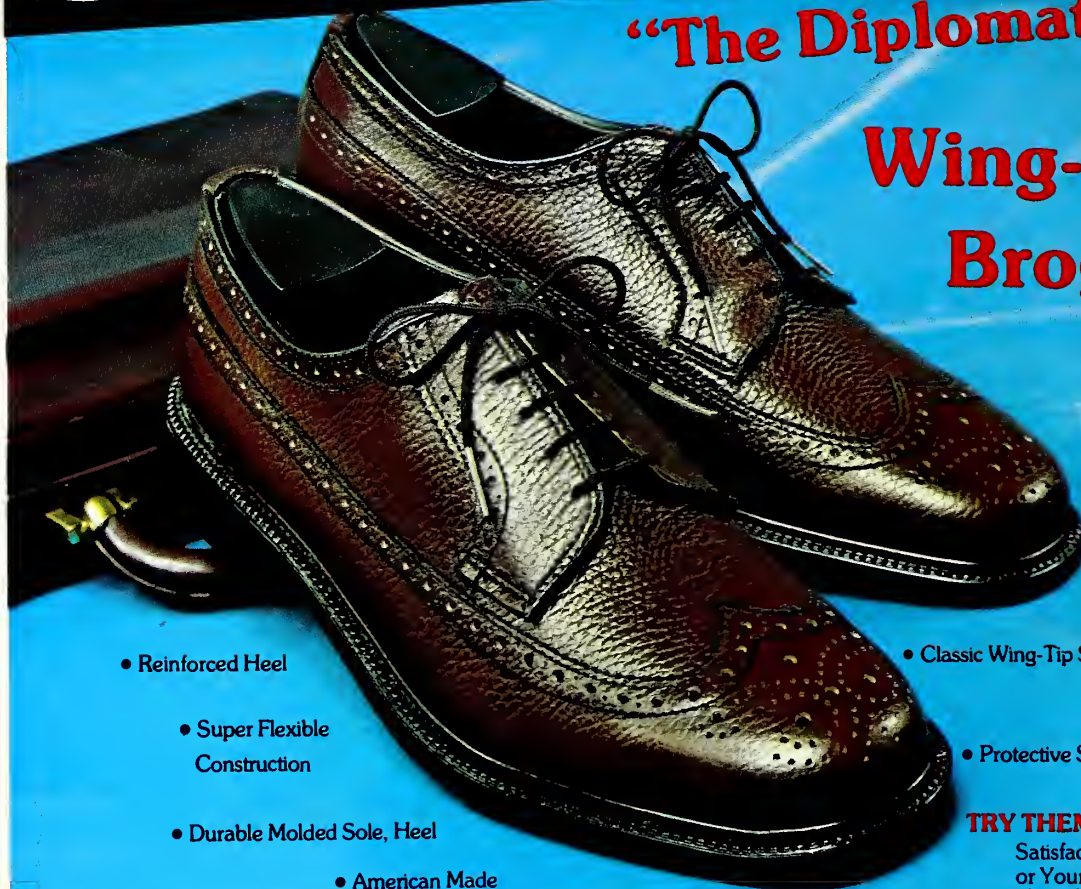


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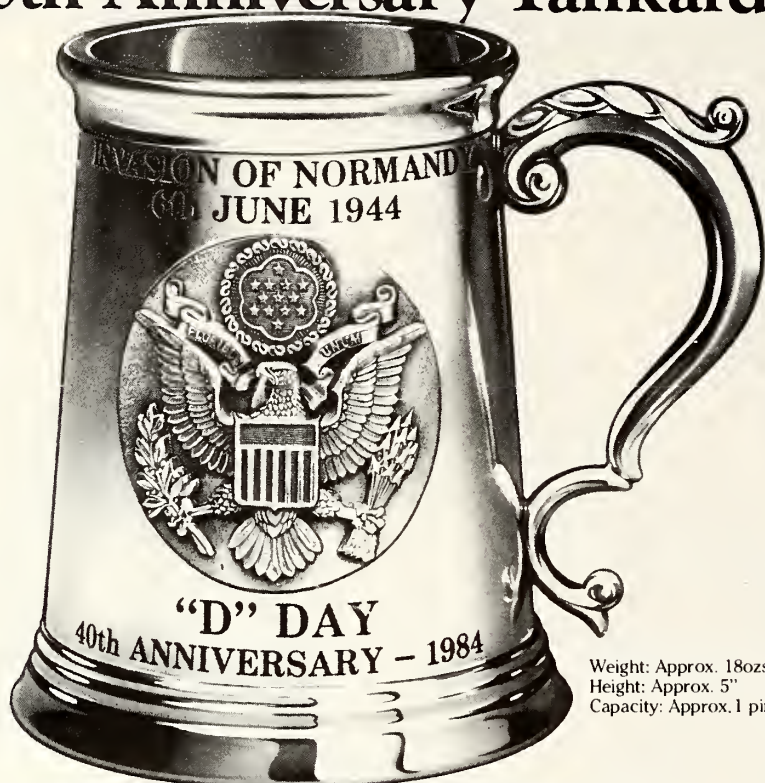
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THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE, a recognized leader among national general-interest publications, is published monthly by The American Legion for its 2.5 million members. These military-service veterans, working through 16,000 community-level Posts, dedicate themselves to God and country and traditional American values; a strong national security; adequate and compassionate care for veterans, their widows and orphans; community service, and the wholesome development of our nation's youth.



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# LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Trade

I commend you for publishing "East-West Trade." A summation of our trade policy with Communist bloc nations is: We sell them grain at prices below production costs; we sell them high technology they can't produce, and we loan them money to pay for it all. A more realistic policy might include: no more loans to Communist bloc nations; pricing agricultural products above production costs, and requiring partial payment in Soviet strategic minerals.

*Charles J. Sellens  
Russell, Kan.*

Can a man be proud of a government that ships goods to an acknowledged enemy with debts totalling more than \$80 billion, yet will not help an American farmer save his home, farm equipment or business? If the West is crushed by Communist Russia, it will be because Western governments, in their quest for appeasement, will have turned belly up economically.

*James S. Morgan  
Eagle Bay, N.Y.*

## Memorial Day

"The Glory We Honor on Memorial Day" was an inspiring message. Each American should be most grateful for what he has, breathe a silent prayer for those brave men and women who gave their lives, and rededicate himself to the principles that made our country the greatest—liberty and justice for all!

*Joseph J. Collier  
Bartlesville, Okla.*

## America

"America: A Search & Discovery" by Rep. "Bud" Shuster says it all. Government by the consent of the governed makes us, indeed, a nation of laws; to wit, the inscription over the Worcester County Courthouse: "Obedience to the Law is Liberty."

*Norman Atterstrom  
Worcester, Mass.*

*Letters published do not necessarily express the policy of The American Legion. We reserve the right to select and excerpt letters for publication.*

## Commander

Dear Keith: At school I write to many people who have accomplished something special. I am nine years old and in the fourth grade. Congratulations for helping the magazine to succeed. You created outstanding articles to read for Americans. My father was an Army man and so was my grandpa. He got his index finger shot off, but he is all right now.

*Keith Dunne  
Valley Stream, N.Y.*

## KGB

The article "KGB vs the USA" tells us of the Soviet secret police's subversive activities against us. The UN is the KGB's main headquarters for subversion in the US. The article recommends that the Soviet consulate in San Francisco be closed, and rightly so. With the UN also out of our country, we would have a better check on the traitors who are now cooperating with the KGB.

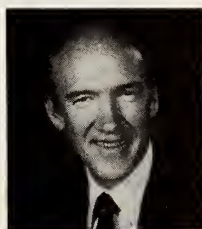
*George A. Trumbo  
Oakland, Ore.*

Can our government, its employees and Congressmen and women be so stupid? It's hard to believe. I think you should have a response from some responsible government official, either confirming, denying or explaining the contents of "KGB vs the USA."

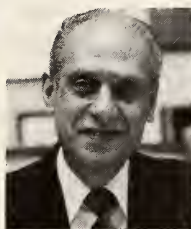
*Oren J. Steinfeldt  
Hopkins, Minn.*

## Correction

Due to a production error, the June "Big Issues" photograph of Sen. Alan K. Simpson and Rep. Edward R. Roybal were transposed. The photographs should have been identified as follows:



Sen.  
Alan K. Simpson



Rep.  
Edward R. Roybal

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**Bill Blankenship**

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years of established safety requirements, they can make them dangerous for all of us. And honestly, in this day and age, we should know a lot more about the safe use of our handguns than our forefathers.

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## Is the US Becoming Soft? Or Just the Noisemakers?

**I**f you were asked to name the most significant political development of the 20th Century, what would be your answer?

To me, one development that would have to rate among the foremost would be Russia's Communist Revolution of 1917. Since that fateful year, the world has never been the same. The revolution injected a permanent poison into the blood-stream of humanity. Hate-mongering, subversion and outright conflict became the new norm in international relations as Communist imperialism sought to expand its control over more and more nations.

The irony is that this perilous plague grew out of the same WWI era that, in Western Europe, produced the sweeping Allied victory over the Kaiser's forces. And in the resulting resolve to stop such future devastation, The American Legion was born. That was in 1919—just two years after the Communist Revolution.

Could this be a perverse fate at work—producing with one hand a movement dedicated to the extermination of freedom and, with the other hand, creating an organization dedicated to freedom's defense? One wonders—for, certainly, no one can kid himself any longer as to what the Communists are up to, and what must be the response of everyone who cherishes freedom.

If anyone should harbor a shadow of doubt, however, a quick reading of the record of Communist Russia's intent to achieve world domination is instructive. Jeane Kirkpatrick, the knowledgeable, hard-fighting US Ambassador to the United Nations, lays this bare in the interview with our Magazine on pages 12-14. As she points out, Russian expansionism, using Communist ideology to mislead and ensnare the unwary, is implacably committed to enlarging its influence and taking over wherever the opportunity arises.

Equally instructive was last month's LEGION MAGAZINE interview with



Natl. Cdr. Keith Kreul

***"Communism is the ultimate form of tyranny over both man's mind and the human spirit."***

CIA Director William J. Casey, who underscored the kind of tactics Communist forces are using around the world to advance their ends. These range from the flagrant use of terrorism and military power, as in Afghanistan and Central America, to the insidious infiltration of free institutions, especially our channels of mass communications. This increasingly powerful Communist onslaught, he said, amounts to a state of undeclared war against the West—and especially against Target No. 1, the USA.

Those who seek to destroy democracy are shrewd enough to use the very means we find it hardest to counter. The public debate is filled with calls for concessions, for unilateral disarmament, for appeasement, for peace-at-any-price. As if we had

become soft—or even soft headed. As if Neville Chamberlain and Hitler and history had taught us nothing about the nature of tyranny and how to deal with tyrants. As if we had forgotten the warnings of Winston Churchill, Harry Truman, Dwight Eisenhower and countless others that Communist imperialists respect only one thing—and can be stopped by only one thing: strength. And the will and courage to use it.

Fortunately for America, the current administration in Washington, as well as many far-sighted statesmen on both sides of the political aisle in Congress, are under no illusions as to what this game is all about. It's for keeps. And it's for all time to come.

If public confusion and defeatism within free societies are, indeed, the Communists' primary goal, then this can be handled only by knowledge, patriotism, self-sacrifice and steadfast resolve. And not just during a brief interlude, as during Granada, but over a very long term.

Nor is our cause particularly aided by lambasting the news media for playing up the negative, the esoteric, and accusations. The problem goes much deeper; the responsibility is much more widely shared.

Meanwhile, those people who *know* what the score is badly need our support. Otherwise, Soviet propagandists and their Western dupes, unwitting and otherwise, will create such a climate of confusion and defeatism across the land that the Communist police state will be allowed to continue to pick off the world's weaker targets one by one—until, finally, only America is left.

And what then?

Perhaps Thomas Jefferson stated our mission best when he said, "I have sworn upon the altar of God eternal hostility against every form of tyranny over the mind of man." We must recognize that Communism is the ultimate form of tyranny over both man's mind and the human spirit. □







## Civilians at Critical Posts

Some 6,000 civilian workers hold critical jobs in the nation's defense command structure that cannot yet be filled by service personnel. That's the finding of a recent study by the General Accounting Office, which is Congress's investigative agency.

What's worrisome about the situation is that, in time of danger such as might arise during a national emergency, these civilians might simply quit their posts—as they now have every right to do—rather than remain in potentially life-threatening positions.

The civilian workers are technicians who operate complex military operations systems and communications nets. Some are temporarily stationed on warships at sea; others are employed at land bases abroad. A small group is used to help operate the Worldwide Military Command and Control System, which the President would use to issue commands to the armed forces on a global basis, the GAO survey indicated.

The GAO has urged the Department of Defense to study ways of making certain that these "essential" civilian workers *don't* simply quit in time of danger. DoD is aware of the problem and is considering several options, GAO said, adding that the most critical areas currently dependent on civilian assistance must be identified quickly, so that solutions can be found before an emergency occurs.

## Death for Drug Pushers?

Capital punishment for drug dealers involved in murder, life sentences, heavy fines and forfeiture of all money made in the narcotics trade by major drug traffickers are asked in a bill before Congress.

Introduced by Sen. Paula Hawkins, R.-Fla., the bill, S. 2591, is aimed at curbing drug traffickers and at hampering illicit sale of drugs, which is believed to be a \$100-billion-a-year business in the US today. Sen. Hawkins heads the 43-member Senate Drug Enforcement Caucus.

"Drug traffickers are nothing less than mass murderers who poison our children and our communities," says Sen. Hawkins. Her group, she adds, is fed up with the "light bails and soft sentences" currently being imposed by some courts in drug cases. Studies show that drug traffickers, even when caught, usually get off far more easily than bank robbers, in terms of fines, sentences and paroles, she says. Bail is frequently set so low that drug kingpins simply view it as a minor cost of doing business: they pay it and skip the country without ever appearing in court.

## An Old Idea Is Revived

Even though the idea of compulsory national service, in which all citizens would be required to serve the US either in uniform or in some other capacity, has been rejected by

Congress in recent years, another group of current Congressmen think the idea is worth reviving.

Rep. Leon E. Panetta, D.-Calif., suggests that Congress create a Select Commission to look into the possibilities and potential problems of a national service program. Panetta says that such a system would give every US citizen a chance to provide a broad range of much needed national and community services that cannot be carried out by the government alone.

"Our young people represent our most precious national resource," Panetta says. "They are our investment in the future of America. Frankly, my own view is that we have not done enough as a nation to impress upon our young people the idea that they have a responsibility to serve" the country.

## Odometer Crime Continues

If you buy a new car today, it's virtually 100 percent certain that the mileage shown on the car's odometer is accurate. If you buy a used car, however, the chances are said to be about 50-50 that the odometer reading has been altered.

Congress thought it had taken care of this problem over a decade ago when it enacted legislation making odometer tampering a misdemeanor and imposing penalties for violations. Yet, says Diane Steed, head of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, "as many odometers are being reset today as before the law." The cost to the public, she estimates, is in excess of \$2 billion annually.

In some categories of used cars, such as leased automobiles, Steed adds, nine out of 10 have been tampered with before being resold. One reason, she says, is the enormous profitability of odometer fraud and the ease of doing so: by rolling the vehicle's odometer back 10,000, 20,000 or more miles—a process that takes only a few minutes—a seller can expect to realize an extra \$750 per car. Also, it has been found easy to "launder" car titles through any of six states that do not require mileage readings on certificates of ownership.

That's why the Department of Transportation has submitted the draft of a bill that would increase the seriousness of odometer tampering from a misdemeanor to a felony. As it is, Steed says, current federal law has not proved itself a sufficient deterrent, since violators often are not prosecuted at all because the offense is merely a misdemeanor and the courts are busy with more serious offenses.

## Quote of the Month

"A newspaper is the end product of thousands of individual judgments, often made in haste under the pressure of a deadline and without the advantage of knowing everything about everything. In truth, it's remarkable how many things the news media do *right*."

William E. Giles  
(See "The Nation's Press," p. 20).



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# Should the Congress Create a Department of Trade?

**Sen. William V. Roth Jr., R-Del.**

The need for a coordinated, cohesive, and effective US trade policy has never been more pressing than it is today. Our growing balance-of-trade deficit, which is expected to soar from \$36 billion last year to as much as \$60 billion this year, is ample evidence of a continuing erosion of our nation's ability to compete in the international marketplace.

A major factor in this decline has been the fact that the government's trade responsibilities are fragmented among a variety of agencies, none of which has a clear leadership role in developing and carrying out US trade policy. As a result of this fragmentation, our trade structure is defective on several counts:

- It does not reflect a national commitment to trade.
- It creates artificial divisions in trade policy, causing turf conflicts, confusion and contradiction.
- It does not provide for a strong presidential involvement in trade matters.
- It does not provide adequate staff support for our trade negotiator to do his job.
- It discourages many talented trade experts from staying in the government.

To help remedy this situation, I have introduced legislation which would consolidate the government's major trade agencies into a single Cabinet department called the Department of International Trade and Industry. This legislation would place the Office of the US Trade Representative and trade functions of the Department of Commerce under the same roof, providing the US, for the first time in our history, with an institutional commitment to trade.

I do not believe that we can ever reach agreement on trade policy as long as trade is directed by two separate and often competing units of government. Putting the government's trade functions under the same roof will establish trade as a principal national priority at the highest level of government. It will place trade on an equal footing with other major national concerns.

Trade is the engine of our nation's future growth. It is essential to the development of new jobs, the establishment of new markets, and the continuation of our economic recovery. Creation of a Department of International Trade and Industry will be a key step toward reaching these goals. □

**YES**



**Sen. John C. Danforth, R-Mo.**



**NO**

The US must do a better job in world trade. A better showing in international markets means more jobs and greater economic activity at home, as well as reductions in our huge trade deficit.

To improve our position in world trade, we need lower interest rates through reductions in the federal budget deficit. We need to be tougher with nations that raise barriers to American goods and services. We need stronger laws and better enforcement of those already on the books.

What we do not need is a new Cabinet department for international trade. There is no reason to believe that a Trade Department would solve our trade problems. There is, however, every reason to fear that it would make matters worse in some respects.

• Proponents say that rearranging boxes on the government's organizational chart will "focus attention" on trade. The very same argument was made in behalf of the Departments of Energy and Education. Neither department solved any major problems. In hindsight, we can see that both were badly oversold. As a rule, major problems are not solved by creating a new agency in Washington.

• Proponents say trade policy should be made under one roof. There are three faults in this argument.

First, agencies as diverse as the Departments of Agriculture, Treasury and Labor would continue to administer legitimate, trade-related programs. Second, agriculture, labor, and high technology have a great deal to lose with abolition of the Trade Representative, a small and highly professional White House agency that takes the lead in trade issues and serves as an "honest broker" among competing departments. The risk is that a new department would be dominated by the Commerce Department's main constituent: heavy industry. Finally, the new department would be anything but "lean and mean." Instead of the 130 professionals at the Trade Representative's office, we'd have around 12,000 people overseeing everything from tourism to economic statistics.

If the legislation were adopted, the US would spend at least two years fiddling with boxes on the chart, instead of dealing with urgent trade problems. It would be like a commander on the front line spending time drawing up a new table of organization for headquarters. □



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# Veterans Of Vietnam Did Get Parades

By John M. Connolly Jr.

**T**hey told everyone that what happened never happened," says Legionnaire Ray Gimmmler, chairman of the mammoth "Support Our Boys in Vietnam Parade." He referred to the news media, which for more than a decade has maintained that the Vietnam veteran had no parades, no bands, no yellow ribbons, no accolades.

WWI veterans marched under arches of triumph on New York's Fifth Avenue between decorated store fronts. WWII veterans returning from three and four years in the jungles of the South Pacific and veterans coming back from Korea's freezing battlefields received their first welcome when they walked through the door at home. It was all they wanted. War was no longer glorious.

That was the norm until the media began reporting repeatedly that the Viet vet was unwelcomed and unwanted.

The facts are that the Vietnam veteran did get more parades than any other veteran, and he got them from the vast majority of Americans.

The largest such event of any war was the "Support Our Boys in Vietnam Parade" on May 13, 1967, when 250,000 Americans marched down New York's Fifth Avenue behind 11 Medal of Honor heroes. As thousands waited four and five hours to get in the parade line, a spokesman said: "For this cause, we don't mind."

Thousands of letters of support poured in, including one signed by all the men in the First Battalion, 27th Infantry Wolfhounds, which said, in part: "If you could construct a poster of some sort to be carried in your

parade, we would be grateful, and it would push all our morale up 100 percent. . . . This way we won't be there in person, but you'll know we're there in our hearts and minds."

On July 15, 1967, 100,000 people marched in Indianapolis in The American Legion's "Back Our Fighting Men in Vietnam" parade headed by parade marshal Raymond Gimmmler and Gov. Roger Branigin. In the fall, six more parades in the Midwest made history with a total of 259,000 marchers.

"Operation Gratitude" called upon all drivers to turn on their headlights during daylight hours to honor our Vietnam servicemen on Oct. 21, 1967. Forty-three state governors supported this event.

Bob Hope and the Rev. Billy Graham highlighted "Honor America Day" in Washington, D.C., on July 4, 1970, for the 350,000 who turned out to honor our men in Vietnam.

When the conflict ended, the "Home With Honor Parade" was launched in New York on March 31, 1973. One thousand Vietnam veterans from all

the services led the parade of 150,000, including 120 bands, and then they reviewed it. A dinner and entertainment at the Hotel Commodore topped the day for these proud veterans.

Legionnaires William Lewis and Frank D'Amico, organizers of the parade, said, "The men and women who have served the US in Vietnam have come home with honor. History will not record that there were no brass bands to greet them."

Yellow ribbons blossomed forth at a rally in Lafayette Park, Washington, D.C., for missing Americans on Oct. 28, 1979. Then the gathering, wearing yellow ribbons, crossed over to the White House fence where a yellow ribbon was tied to the fence for each MIA and POW as his name was read.

In November 1982, the earlier welcomes mushroomed into a five-day National Salute to Vietnam Veterans at the dedication of the Vietnam Veterans' Memorial in Washington. Fittingly, the National Headquarters of The American Legion, the largest donor to the monument, sponsored a parade and welcome home party, featuring the Legion's float and marching Legionnaires with their bands and drill teams.

Yes, Vietnam servicemen and women had parades, bands, yellow ribbons and much more. Deservedly so.

We must see to it that the news media cease giving the Vietnam veteran and ourselves a bum rap. It's high time that they acknowledge the high esteem in which we held our Vietnam veterans then, showed them then, and still hold now. It was a tough, dirty, lonely war, but Americans—even those who opposed the war—did not forget the men and women who fought it. □

*Editor's note: The author of this column speaks out on an issue of current interest to our readership. The views expressed are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect the policy of The American Legion.*

*John M. Connolly Jr., a WWII veteran and a Legionnaire, has been executive director of the Council for Civil Rights Treatment of Prisoners of War since 1971.*





# Contending with Communists: The Harsh Realities

The Kremlin is bent on extending its domination worldwide—a fact that neither negotiation nor concession will change, UN Ambassador Jeane J. Kirkpatrick states in this exclusive interview. The US, she adds, must be able to deal with the USSR from a position of strength, because the Communists respect nothing else.



**Legion Magazine:** Mrs. Kirkpatrick, in dealing with the Russians, do you find that Communist policy still centers on efforts to destroy democratic governments and achieve world domination?

**Ambassador Kirkpatrick:** I think that the Communist vision of history—what drives them, their sense of where developments are going—tells them, first, that they have a duty to advance the revolution, as they call it, and, second, to extend their power throughout the world as opportunities present themselves. They expect that opportunity *will* present itself, and they have a duty to take advantage of it as it does so.

**Q.** So they take an opportunistic approach to advancing their interests?

**A.** I think it's an important motivating principle of the Soviet Union leadership. They expect that Communism will finally come into being in virtually the whole world—that Communism will triumph. And they think it is their obligation to help that process along.

**Q.** Do they feel time is on their side?

**A.** Oh, yes, absolutely. That's another way of saying that they feel they are moving with history.

**Q.** Is this a safety factor for the West, in that the Communists will not precipitate a crisis that might destroy themselves as well as their plans?

**A.** It could be. On the other hand, we have to be clear that it's human beings who are making these judgments in the Kremlin. I don't think that the Soviet Union is likely to plunge the world into a nuclear holocaust for the purpose of extending Communist dominion. I do think that they are quite prepared, however, to use force and violence to extend their influence in some situations. We see that in Afghanistan, in Central America, in Poland and in Africa. Now, between the use of force to extend their power in particularly vulnerable areas—say, in Afghanistan—and using force in such a way that it would plunge the world into war, there are a good many steps and a good many judgments to be made. There is always room for human error. It is always possible that they might miscalculate.

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*Ambassador Jeane J. Kirkpatrick, a distinguished scholar and author in the public policy field, was appointed the US's Permanent Representative to the UN by President Reagan in 1981.*



But I do not think they would deliberately plunge the world into war in the expectation that they would win and then control the world. That's not, I think, the way they want to operate.

**Q.** What if they felt that time was not on their side, that trends might finally be running against them?

**A.** Oh, but I don't think you can turn it around. That's exactly the point about their feeling that they understand the movement of history. They think they know where history is going, and they're going with it. So, in their view, time must be on their side.

**Q.** Is detente between the US and USSR really a workable proposition?

**A.** There's a great deal of confusion and ambiguity around the concept of detente. At the time the policy was inaugurated, detente was meant to become a systematic effort to proliferate bridges between the two countries—for example, to enhance trade, financial and social ties and exchange programs, all with a view to persuading the Soviet Union and its satellites that it was advantageous to them to have good relations with the West. The aim was to create some dependencies on our markets, on our credit and so forth, in the hope that this would wean them away from militant policies like the arms race, military expansion and aggressive behavior. If that's what we mean by detente, then I think you'd have to say it did not work as expected.

**Q.** Why not?

**A.** First, more economic dependence was developed in the West than the East. More companies became dependent on Soviet contracts than the Soviets became dependent on Western markets. That was clearly illustrated in the case of the gas pipeline.

Another way it didn't work was in weaning the Soviets away from goals of political or military conquests. Afghanistan occurred after nearly a decade of serious efforts at detente. Also, the Soviets moved into Africa, introducing large numbers of Soviet bloc troops into Ethiopia, Angola, Ghana and Guinea. And we all know about the Soviet-sponsored thrust in Central America.

All of these began, let's emphasize again, at the time that detente policies were dominant and well before the Reagan administration arrived in office. They were, in a very real sense, a Soviet *response* to detente.

**Q.** So they used detente to lull us to sleep while they expanded their influence?

**A.** They used it, certainly. Yet, I wouldn't say they fooled us. We chose to run unilateral risks—continuing to dismantle our military establishment, while they continued to expand very rapidly.

If anybody was fooled, we fooled ourselves. They simply continued on the road they were already on, taking advantage of every opportunity to expand their influence.

**Q.** Is detente now dead?

**A.** Well, there's another, much looser meaning of detente, which embraces continuing efforts to maintain and extend peaceful relations with the Soviet Union. In that sense, it's not dead. Nor could it ever be, because obviously we seek peace in the world. We seek both to maintain peace

and to extend it. But as the kind of approach I described earlier, yes, it's dead. That's widely understood in Europe as well as in the US.

**Q.** What are the main lessons you have learned in dealing with Russians?

**A.** In negotiating with the Soviets at the UN, the first thing you learn is that in every negotiation, the Soviets seek short-range political and strategic advantage. They have almost no interest whatsoever in abstract political goals, whether it's economic development or peace in a region, unless it acts to extend Soviet dominance.

Another thing you learn is that, quite frankly, they lie. Or, you might say, they construct their own version of the truth. And they make arguments that are based on false perceptions of the facts. Ambassador Adlai Stevenson once said to his Soviet counterpart in the UN, "If you don't stop telling lies about us, we'll start telling the truth about you."

Another thing you learn is that they are enormously skillful as negotiators and as political adversaries. And they're very dedicated. You really have to be on your toes all the time to deal with them.

**Q.** We hear much about discontent within the Soviet Union—that people are getting fed up with the Communist police state and its brutal repression. Is there any real chance that this process will eventually create a more humane and peaceful society?

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***"We must remain at least as strong as the Soviets. We must be second to none—and certainly not second to them."***

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**A.** I am personally persuaded that human beings need freedom the way they need air, food and shelter. In the long run, I have no doubt that there will be a freer society in the Soviet Union than there is today. I do not believe you can construct a despotism that will last forever. The Soviets have done a lot better than Hitler and Mussolini. They are much more measured and skillful as political leaders. Yet, I see no grounds for expecting any kind of liberalization soon within the Soviet Union.

What the Soviet Union is today is a giant bureaucratic despotism. By this I mean that totalitarian control of the society is institutionalized and bureaucratized, and in a way that it can function effectively even through changes in top personnel. It can also handle problems of succession, which is always a big question for non-democratic societies.

Unfortunately, we have no example of a totalitarian system liberalizing itself from within. The Nazi and fascist systems were liberalized from without by war. Yet, there are many examples of "authoritarian" societies being transformed by internal liberalization. We have seen this most recently in Argentina, in Honduras, Spain and Portugal. As for a totalitarian system doing this, I don't think it's impossible, but I don't see it occurring soon.

*Continued on page 14*



## Contending with Communists

**Q.** How is it that a relative handful of Communist Party members, and even a smaller handful of top officials, are able to exert such complete control?

**A.** Well, that's what I mean by the bureaucratization of power. Organization is the key to the Soviet pattern of control in the USSR.

The Party itself is a mass party, and it's very highly organized. It penetrates the bureaucracy at every level. And the bureaucracy is extended into all aspects of the society. So there is an elaborate, complex system of interlocking structures which guarantees the inner penetration of the society by the Party, the Secret Police and the military.

**Q.** Why does the military so slavishly follow the Party line?

**A.** Well, I don't know that it follows slavishly. There is some suggestion over the past year that the military establishment of the Soviet Union has been performing new roles and is exerting greater political clout than in the past. But it's significant that there has never been a military coup in a Communist government. The reason is that the Party introduces its personnel into the military structure and guarantees the supremacy of Party control within the military bureaucracy. It's a brilliant system of organization.

**Q.** Do you think the Russians really think we want to destroy them, as Communist propaganda implies?

**A.** This is an absolutely mistaken concept. There is no US government that seeks anything but peace from the Soviet Union. We deeply wish the Soviets could be persuaded to devote their resources to peace instead of to war and military build-up. Among other things, it would free us to devote more of our own resources to peaceful uses. Democracies never go to war unless they are attacked.

If there is one thing Soviets ought to look at, if they are

interested in US intentions, is our eagerness, which is expressed again and again, to cut our defense expenditures. We cut defense expenditures at every opportunity. Again and again we decline to develop weapons systems, unless we think they are absolutely necessary for defense.

We have for a long time been reacting to Soviet initiatives in the military field, not taking the initiative. It's *they* who are always creating the new threats, not us. For example, it's they who acted unilaterally to install the SS-18, 19 and 20 missiles in Europe to target European cities, creating major new vulnerabilities in Western Europe and NATO and upsetting the whole balance of forces with regard to Western Europe.

The decision to deploy the Pershings, taken by the European countries and NATO was, of course, a reaction designed simply to try to be as safe as they had been before the Soviets had taken the new initiative.

The Europeans clearly don't like spending resources on weapons any more than we do, and have nothing but a total aversion to war. Democracies don't start wars.

**Q.** When we react strongly to Soviet policies of nibbling us to death around the world, they condemn us as enemies of peace. How do you deal with that?

**A.** Well, I think what we have to do is understand their designs and explain these to the American people. Defending ourselves against outrageous, false charges is hardly "confrontational."

We *must* defend ourselves when they spread lies about us. We have a basic policy at the UN in this administration and that is, if we are attacked, we defend ourselves.

**Q.** Do you think we are losing the psychological war within the US, in terms of maintaining a strong resolve to stop Soviet expansionism?

**A.** There is more confusion today about Soviet tactics than there was a decade or so ago. They have more resources for propaganda and use them to spread greater misunderstanding about their tactics. This is something I worry a great deal about.

**Q.** Do you think that we are a victim of our own wishful thinking, in that we will do anything to preserve "peace" even if we have to let them bite off more and more of the world?

**A.** I don't think most Americans are. We will do almost anything for peace, and I think we should do almost anything for peace except mortgage our own freedom. It is very difficult for people like us to understand people like them—and what's required to curb their expansion. It's a lot easier to imagine that we can control events by wishful thinking—that wishing will make it so. Unfortunately, you don't change the world by putting your head in the sand.

**Q.** Do you think our Voice of America and Radio Free Europe and other information efforts have any real impact within the USSR and on Soviet behavior?

**A.** Oh, I know they do. Within Eastern Europe, as well. I believe very deeply that information instruments, news and truth form the safest, cheapest and ultimately the most important instrument of foreign affairs that we have. I support it to the hilt.

*Continued on page 40*







# INSIDE <sup>THE</sup> SOVIET UNION

Like an angry bear, the USSR lurches menacingly at the outside world, baring its teeth. Yet it also is torn between its bureaucracy's commitment to a dying ideology and the dogged resistance of a subjugated populace. How much of its bravado is fact and how much is fiction is detailed in the two analyses that follow.

## USSR: How Much Military Muscle?

By Dr. Coit D. Blacker

**W**hile serious Western analysts of Soviet military power have some important differences of opinion, virtually all agree that since the close of WWII, Kremlin leaders have transformed the Soviet Union from a regional or continental military actor to one of the two most powerful countries in the world, complete with global commitments, global responsibilities, and—say some—a global appetite.

The Soviets behave as they do because they have a different view of the need for military power than Americans have. While Americans ask themselves, "How much is enough?," the Soviets seem to conclude that the more military power they have, the better.

The Soviets have internal security requirements as well, which affect their behavior, including maintaining a grip on Eastern Europe. This also drives up their force levels. Military requirements stem in part from Soviet threat perceptions. The USSR sees itself surrounded by a constellation of antagonistic states, from the NATO nations in the West to China in the East. This is a prime factor in deter-

mining behavior of the Soviet Union.

Much recent anxiety in the West concerning Soviet military capabilities rests on an assumption that the East-West balance of power has shifted in the last 10 years to the disadvantage of the US and its allies. This has led to a kind of amorphous fear regarding Soviet "intentions."

For students of the Soviet military, however, the source of anxiety is more specific: for the first time in Soviet history, Kremlin leaders have modern and balanced military forces for possible use across the full spectrum of conflict, from intercontinental nuclear war with the US to limited interventions in the so-called Third World. Moreover, awareness of capabilities in the West has given Moscow a degree of political and psychological leverage, which it has used on occasion with considerable skill.

The Soviets have been able to achieve this military posture through

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*Dr. Coit D. Blacker is associate director of the Center for International Security and Arms Control at Stanford.*

vigorous and sustained weapons procurement policies, extensive integration of their forces (especially at the strategic and theater military levels) and centralized command and control.

Strategically, the Soviets have deployed a large force of intercontinental-range land-based missiles, equipped with highly accurate nuclear warheads for "counterforce" missions against American military installations, as well as a "strategic reserve" of modern ballistic missile submarines and long-range bombers. Soviet strategic defensive programs include both active and passive measures, such as elaborate air defense systems and civil defense procedures.

These measures, along with the possible pre-emptive use of its strategic nuclear forces, suggest the Kremlin's determination to reduce the level of destruction that the USSR would suffer in a nuclear war, enabling the country to win. Given current and projected American retaliatory capabilities, however, it is doubtful, to say the least, that the Soviets would be able to achieve this ambitious goal.

To discharge a theater mission, Soviet strategy calls for the coordinated use of ground, air and naval forces, utilizing conventional, chemical, and/or nuclear weapons across



## INSIDE ★ USSR

entire "theaters of military operations." To implement this strategy in Europe, the Kremlin maintains approximately 500,000 troops in East Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary, backed by additional divisions inside western Russia, and exercises tight control over the armed forces of most of its Warsaw pact allies through a chain of command subordinate to the Soviet general staff.

Trends in Soviet "power projection" capabilities probably mean a greater willingness than in the past to extend protection to clients and friends around the world and to take on additional political and military obligations for such purposes, should opportunities present themselves. In this, the Soviets can expect to receive valuable assistance from several allies, including Cuba, East Germany, Czechoslovakia and even Vietnam, as they have since the mid-1970s.

The Soviet Union's higher profile in the less-developed world will probably enlarge its political and military influence in these areas, underscoring its status as the "other superpower." Distinguishing current Soviet military

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***"Much military equipment tends to be inferior in quality and performance. It is often less reliable and less capable than US weapons."***

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activities in Third-World areas from those of previous years is not simply the magnitude of these efforts but also the capability and the will to sustain them over time.

Soviet military capabilities, while obviously impressive, are offset to a degree by a number of persistent problems, some of which deserve special mention.

- First, much of the Kremlin's more advanced military equipment, such as tactical aircraft, sea-launched ballistic missiles and ballistic missile submarines, tends to be inferior in quality and performance to the best high-

technology systems produced by the US. In such critical technologies as weapons miniaturization, very high-speed integrated circuitry and terminal guidance, all of which are essential, for example, to the production of American-type cruise missiles, the Soviets lag behind the US by as much as 5 to 7 years, depending on the specific technology. It is unlikely that the Soviets can close that gap entirely within the foreseeable future, although they may succeed in pulling abreast of the Americans in certain

areas. In addition, Soviet military equipment, with the notable exception of armored vehicles and artillery, is often less reliable and less capable than comparable US weapons.

- Second, not all Soviet forces receive the high level of combat training characteristic of elite Soviet or of American troops in general. Soviet airmen, for example, on the average fly fewer hours per month and engage in fewer exercises than US pilots.

- Third, Soviet air force and naval personnel lack extensive combat ex-

*Not all of the USSR's armed forces are as impressive as these members of a parade battalion marching in review in Red Square, Moscow.*



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perience, which calls into question the ability of these forces to discharge their assigned missions when called upon to do so. In this connection, the failure of Soviet air defense forces to intercept the ill-fated Korean Airlines Flight 007 for nearly two hours after the plane first entered Soviet air space is especially interesting.

- Finally, because of persistent racial and ethnic tensions within Soviet society, there is at least some reason

to suspect that the Kremlin's armed forces, specifically the army, may be less reliable than commonly assumed in the West.

These and other shortcomings, all of which could have significant implications for the actual performance of Soviet armed forces, are critically important in evaluating Soviet capabilities—as critical, in fact, as a thorough understanding of the country's impressive military strengths. □

voice in how the affairs of its country are managed.

Therefore, it is all the more important for the rulers to keep persuading their subjects, and themselves, that despite shortcomings the Soviet experiment has been a success; that theirs is a viable and dynamic society in contrast to the declining West and capitalism, and that those who rule it are not usurpers, but people solicitous for their country's greatness.

They try to appeal to Russians' national pride, by pointing out how the Soviet state, in its conception as a third-rate power, economically and militarily, has now become one of the two world superpowers. For all their alleged riches and freedoms—this is the lesson they try to impress upon the people—democracies are in retreat, while the power and influence of the USSR is forever growing throughout the world.

The present rulers of the Soviet Union are not fanatics, but sober, albeit ruthless, realists. They want to intimidate the democracies—it is unlikely that they would consciously undertake the fearful risk of initiating an all-out war. They respect firmness and strength when they encounter it among their protagonists.

## Decline of the Communist Myth

By Dr. Adam B. Ulam

**T**he democratic world's difficulties with the Soviet Union are frequently ascribed to "ideological differences" or another variation on the same theme: the Soviet goal to conquer the world for Communism. Both explanations are, in their separate ways, anachronistic.

If the Marxism-Leninism ideology in the early days of the Soviet regime was a living faith for hundreds of thousands of Communists (but never for the majority of the nation) and an important factor in influencing the decision-making by the rulers, it has gradually atrophied in the last 50 years.

Today, the vast mass of Soviet citizens, including Party members, find the teachings and promises of Communism of little or no relevance to their daily lives. The rulers still find it convenient to observe the outward forms and rituals of the official doctrine, but it is clear that their actual policies are much more influenced by other factors:

- The preservation of the present form of the regime, with power and privileges accruing to the ruling elite.
- "Soviet patriotism," a euphemism for Russian nationalism.
- The inherent conservatism of the elderly men who occupy the very top of the Soviet political pyramid.

Ideology remains important insofar as it provides an official rationale for the regime's repressive policies at home and expansionist ones abroad. Various forms of repression and denial of basic freedoms at home are represented as necessary because of the need of protecting socialist society from a "class enemy." Paradoxically,

the official doctrine also proclaims that the exploiting classes have long been liquidated in the USSR.

Abroad, the ideological motif is used to explain the Soviets' invasions of Hungary in 1956, Czechoslovakia in 1968 and Afghanistan in 1980. But, as the official idiom has it, all these acts of force were prompted by the Kremlin's solicitude for the "fraternal socialist nations," and were undertaken at their own workers' behest to protect them from native as well as foreign reactionaries.

The drive for expansion and, by the same token, the feverish build-up of armed forces (both conventional and nuclear) especially notable during the last two decades, thus spring from certain inherent characteristics of the current Soviet regime:

- The rulers realize that most of the promises of Communism, after 67 years, have been exposed as hollow.
- Mature socialism is supposed to bring a high level of material well-being. Yet, the USSR's standard of living today is one of the lowest among Europe's industrialized countries, lower even than that of most other countries in the Soviet bloc.
- Communism is supposed to bring equality; in fact, the ruling oligarchy and select groups of scientists and artists enjoy income and perquisites beyond the imagination of an average worker or peasant.
- Communism, according to its founders, would bring a flowering of democracy inconceivable in a bourgeois society. The USSR, as do all other Communist countries, exhibits all the characteristics of an authoritarian society: chief decision-making is monopolized by some 20 to 25 men at the top of the political pyramid; a few thousand bureaucrats share in the governing, and the great mass of the population has no

***"It is up to the US to impose restraint on the USSR by impressing its rulers with the risks of their present foreign and military policies."***

Thus it is up to the US and other democracies to impose restraint upon the USSR by impressing its rulers with the risks and costs of their present foreign and military policies.

Constrained by the necessity to moderate its foreign policies, the Kremlin may well resort to other ways of legitimizing its rule, such as lightening its people's burdens. In the longer run, should the strength and unity of the West persist, Russia, without becoming a democracy—that is not in the cards for generations—could still become a more humane society for its own people, and a more normal member of the community of nations. □

*Dr. Adam B. Ulam has been associated with Harvard University's Russian Research Center since 1948. He has been its director since 1980.*



# America's Energy Dilemma

If America is to have ample energy to power its future, some tough choices will have to be made.

By Louis M. Kohlmeier Jr.

When the energy crisis dawned a decade ago, you may have turned the ignition key only to find that your car would not start. During the Arab oil embargo in 1973, we all lined up at gasoline stations, and some of us ran out of gas. The lines reappeared and prices went still higher in 1979 in the wake of an Iranian revolution.

America heeded those warnings from abroad, and the world shortage today

has become a world glut of oil and gasoline. But the energy crisis still is unresolved. The day may come when you flip the living room switch only to find that the lights do not come on.

America's difficult and costly search for energy efficiency in the past decade has reduced substantially the consumption of oil, gasoline and natural gas in our cars, our homes and our factories. Even the larger cars that many Americans are buying, now that gasoline is plentiful and its price has stabilized, are much more fuel efficient than the gas guzzlers of a decade ago.

But the energy crisis all along has had a side more difficult for most of us to see. A painstaking, costly search has been under way for greater

efficiency in the use of oil and other fuels we do not consume directly but use indirectly in the form of electricity. Electric utilities have been searching for fuels other than oil and natural gas with which to generate electricity, and increasingly have turned to coal, nuclear power and even solar and wind power. But alternatives to oil and natural gas all are enmeshed in environmental, safety or developmental prob-





lems that after a decade are threatening the utilities themselves. The financial difficulties of some utilities raise the possibility of shortages of electricity in some towns, cities and regions across the country.

"The financial condition of the utilities," said Robert E. Kirby, chairman of Westinghouse Electric Corp., "has left them unable to assure . . . an adequate supply of electricity for the area they serve. The American public should be concerned." An electric utility bond specialist, Claire V. Hansen, has written that, "A worst-case scenario would have to include blackouts and brownouts as older plants and inadequate maintenance damage the country's electric-supply reliability."

The Arab oil embargo and Iranian revolution showed that reliable energy supplies are essential to the American economy as well as to American defense preparedness. Government and business since 1973 have expended billions of dollars in the search for adequate and dependable energy supplies. President Reagan has proposed a \$12.5 billion Energy Department budget for the coming fiscal year. With all those billions, the nation's energy future surely can and must be assured. Solutions to the problems can be found, provided that we do not debate the problems endlessly.

Oil and natural gas will continue to supply part of America's energy, but not in the quantities of the past. US oil use has declined 10 percent since 1973, and Clifton Garvin, chairman of Exxon Corp., has said, "This has been the response to an approximate six-fold increase in the real price of crude oil. People are using the energy they do consume—especially oil—more efficiently, in some cases making major investments to achieve these results."

Oil consumption cannot rise again for two reasons. One is that domestic oil reserves still are declining. The other is that the US cannot dip deeply into the current world oil glut without risk to its future security.

Domestic oil reserves declined over a period of years as oil production outpaced new discoveries. After 1973, soaring oil prices brought on a boom in US and Alaskan oil and natural gas exploration that resulted in many new discoveries but also some costly dry holes in the offshore Atlantic and other promising areas. The boom has not reversed dramatically the long-

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term decline in US domestic oil reserves. But the US cannot again import ever-increasing quantities of foreign oil as it did in the 1960s and into the 1970s.

By 1973 the US was importing 35 percent of the oil it consumed, and by 1977 imports accounted for 46 percent of consumption. We were indeed vulnerable to the shutoffs of foreign oil, and the oil producing countries of the Middle East today remain politically unstable. S. David Freeman, director of the Tennessee Valley Authority, said recently, "... the threat to our national security from dependence on imported oil has not changed in any fundamental way."

Today we are less dependent on foreign oil. This volume of US oil imports has declined from its 1977 peak of 8.8 million barrels daily to 6.4 million barrels in 1980 and 4.2 million in 1982. Congress has created a Strategic Petroleum Reserve to tap in the event of another foreign oil disruption. Although the reserve still does not meet the goal fixed in 1977, oil stored in un-

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### ***"Alternatives to oil and natural gas all are enmeshed in environmental problems."***

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derground salt domes in Louisiana and Texas currently is the equivalent of about a 70-day supply of imported oil.

The limited quantities of oil in America's energy future will be used primarily in transportation and industrial processes. Oil and natural gas will not generally be available to meet the bulk of our growing energy needs, but coal is and will be available. The US has almost unlimited reserves of domestic coal. Coal cannot be used directly by consumers and industry as in times long past to heat the nation, but it can be used to generate electricity. Since the 1970s, coal has fueled roughly half of US electrical production, and coal's share of electric generating needs will grow in the future. Not only is our coal supply adequate and dependable, but it is also inexpensive compared with oil and natural gas.

Since the Arab oil embargo of 1973, use of electric power in the US has grown by more than 20 percent. Today half of all new housing is electrically heated. New technologies also sustain the longterm upward trend of electric

usage. Home computers and video games are turning living rooms into electrified home entertainment centers. Domed and climate-controlled sports stadiums and shopping malls continue rising all over the country. New industrial applications of electricity are coming on line in metallurgy, robotics and lasers.

The forecasting business is notoriously imprecise, but even if demand for electricity continues growing at a more conservative pace than in decades before the energy crisis began—if demand grows at 2.5 percent a year—that increase would result in a need for 50 percent more electricity over the next 20 years. To meet that demand, utilities would be required to build the equivalent of about 300 large new generating plants.

But the role of coal in America's energy future also appears limited. The problem with coal is that it is dirty. Burning coal releases sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides, and those noxious gases along with ash and unburnt matter pollute the air. Electric utilities now account for more than four-fifths of the nation's coal consumption and, according to the Environmental Protection Agency, coal accounts for about 60 percent of sulfur dioxide emissions and 25 percent of nitrogen oxide emissions in the US.

When Congress moved against air pollution with passage of the Clean Air Act of 1968, one of its targets was coal-burning electric utility plants. Under that law as amended, utilities were required to reduce their noxious gas emissions and, according to the Congressional Budget Office, utilities' annual air pollution costs grew to \$5 billion in 1980. The utilities have tried to reduce air emissions in two ways. They have bought more coal mined in the western states because it contains less sulfur than eastern and midwestern coal, and they have installed at their plants desulfurization "scrubbers" to cleanse emissions.

But the utilities' clean air efforts have not solved the coal pollution problem to everyone's satisfaction. "Scrubbers" generate quantities of filthy sludge that people living near utility plants do not want deposited in their backyards. A more serious environmental problem involves people living hundreds and even thousands of miles from coal-burning utilities that apparently have reduced but by no means eliminated noxious gas emissions. It is the acid rain problem.

Scientists disagree about the causes and cures of acid rain, and when Sen.

*Continued on page 48*



# The Nation's Press: **A Crisis of Confidence?**

Alternately praised and damned, America's news media currently are going through some deep soul-searching.

By William E. Giles

**N**othing can now be believed which is seen in a newspaper. Truth itself becomes suspicious by being put into that polluted vehicle.

Those damning words, which sound surprisingly current, were written in 1807 by President Thomas Jefferson, father of press freedom in America—the same man who years earlier had said of newspapers:

"Were it left to me to decide whether we should have a government without newspapers, or newspapers without a government, I should not hesitate a moment to prefer the latter."

Jefferson's dramatic turn in temperament symbolizes Americans' peculiar love-hate relationship toward the press. In wars and times of national crisis, the press is generally viewed with respect and trust. At most other times, it is a target of sus-

picion and scorn. Today, after tumbling from a perch of prestige and popularity in the early 1970s, the nation's newspapers are down to a new low in public esteem, according to the National Opinion Research Center at the University of Chicago.

"Time" magazine last December summed up the criticisms in a cover story on press "sins" that began by describing journalists this way:

"They are rude and accusatory, cynical and almost unpatriotic. They twist facts to suit their not-so-hidden liberal agenda. They meddle in politics, harass business, invade people's privacy, and then walk off without regard to the pain and chaos they leave behind. They are arrogant and self-righteous, brushing aside most criticism as the uninformed carping of cranks and ideologues. To top it off, they claim that their behavior is sanctioned, indeed sanctified, by the US Constitution."

That accusation in various forms is being voiced loudly by critics determined to restrict, if not actually control, traditional press freedoms. The worrisome thing is that the public, which so often has defended the press against attacks by special interests,

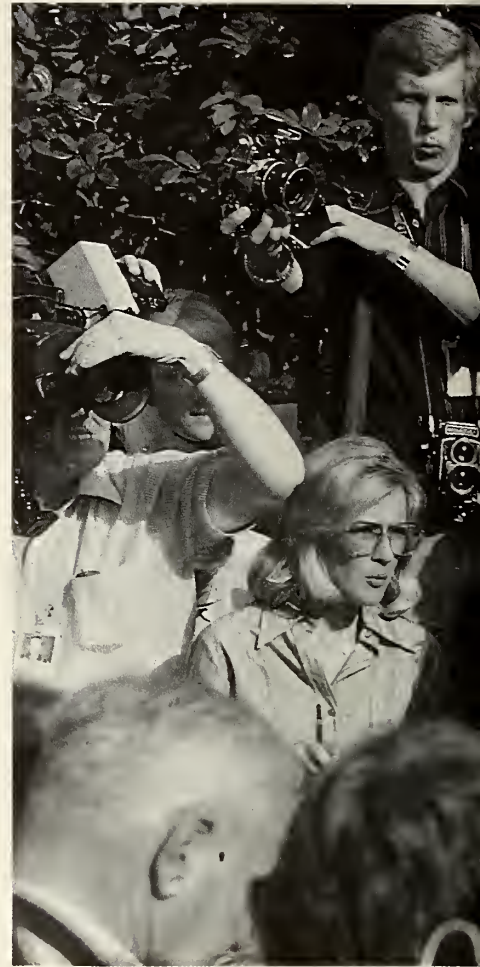
seems to be in agreement with much of the criticism.

Obviously eager to punish the press for alleged sins, juries around the land are awarding more and larger settlements to plaintiffs in libel suits. In March 1984, the US Supreme Court caused publishers further concern by again expanding the jurisdiction in which libel actions can be taken.

Many Americans quickly sided with the government last fall when it decided to exclude the press from the invasion of Grenada. "Unfortunately, kicking the press is a sure-fire applause line with almost any audience," candidly commented David R. Gergen, at that time White House communications director.

Kicking the press, whether deserved or not, is a time-honored tradition in America, somewhat akin to yelling at referees at sports matches. But there's a new vindictiveness in the attacks today, a mean effort to destroy press credibility by challenging its honesty, its integrity and even its patriotism.

Such assaults are serious at any time. They are clearly calculated to undermine one of the country's basic institutions which, despite its flaws, remains a cornerstone of American



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*A WWII veteran, William E. Giles, has been a newspaperman for 33 years. A former publisher of "The Wall Street Journal" and vice president and editor of the "Detroit News," he recently was named to a senior editorial post with the "Singapore Monitor," Republic of Singapore.*





freedom. Today, with America trying to fend off ingenious Soviet efforts to propagandize and confuse, the loss of confidence in the nation's press would be calamitous.

Significantly, the critics who campaign most vociferously against the press fail to offer an alternative to what they seem bent on crippling. Plainly implied, however, is that the press needs to be jerked up hard, restricted and controlled.

The critics never say, of course. They're too busy insinuating that journalists are stupid, arrogant, insensitive, unfair and un-American, among other things. Even if these accusations were true, which they surely are not, Americans would still be faced with this question: If not the press, what? Who has earned the right to be trusted to tell truly what's happening in the world?

The government, as in Russia and China? Big business, which never has been too communicative? An elite board of editors under political appointment? Professors of journalism, who seldom practice it? Doctors? Lawyers? Minorities?

Whatever the response, it ought to be clear that freedom of the press is

too precious in America to be left to journalists alone. For the country's sake, not theirs, criticism of the press needs to be more widely understood. Press freedom is really what the kicking is all about. Abused and over-used, the phrase nonetheless focuses on a concept that is genuine and valuable to all Americans. It should not be allowed to be destroyed by ill-tempered and often ill-informed attackers.

Those attacks are having observable effects. Frustrated, angry and con-

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***"A press corps without public support cannot long remain useful to itself or to the nation."***

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fused by public sentiment, editors are becoming more easily intimidated by vested interest groups. Fearful of huge legal and libel costs, many are taking the safe and easy course by shying away from tough, investigative

reporting. Anxious to avoid further controversy, they're leaning over backward to give every critic a say, no matter how self-centered it might be. Bland, featurish material is replacing incisive articles on sensitive issues.

It is a period of "virulent introspection" for journalists, observes Ron Dorfman, editor of the professional journal, "Quill." He adds: "A distinct strain of masochism" runs through the ranks of American journalism.

That lack of confidence in self and profession would surely be alien to newsmen and women who distinguished themselves as journalists in the past—correspondents such as Ernie Pyle, Edward R. Murrow, Marguerite Higgins and Dickey Chapelle, to name just a few. They *knew* their work, and they did it supremely well.

In a provocatively entitled article, "The Good News is the Bad News is Wrong," in the April 1984 "Reader's Digest," author Ben Wattenberg describes the free press as "one of the greatest ornaments of our society" and he adds: "But we are becoming cynical about it." Later, he wonders: "Is it really good for the nation to have a scorned press corps?"

*Continued on page 42*



# Mark Twain's

**Anyone who grew up in the American countryside, or who ever wanted to, will appreciate this paean to a farm boy's childhood by America's beloved writer, Samuel L. Clemens. It is presented here as a nostalgic tribute to an era that shaped a nation.**

**M**y uncle, John A. Quarles, was a farmer and his . . . was a heavenly place for a boy. The house was a double log one, with a spacious floor (roofed in) connecting it with the kitchen. In the summer the table was set in the middle of that shady and breezy floor, and the sumptuous meals—well, it makes me cry to think of them. Fried chicken, roast pig; ducks and geese, wild and tame turkeys; venison just killed; squirrels, rabbits, pheasants, partridges, prairie chickens; biscuits, hot batter cakes, hot buckwheat cakes, hot “wheat bread,” hot rolls, hot corn pone; fresh corn boiled on the ear, succotash, butter beans, string beans, tomatoes, peas, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes; buttermilk, sweet milk, “clabber”; watermelons, muskmelons, cantaloupes—all fresh from the garden; apple pie, peach pie, pumpkin pie, peach cobbler, apple dumplings—I can't remember the rest.

The farmhouse stood in the middle of a very large yard, and the yard

was fenced on three sides with rails and on the rear side with high palings; against these stood the smokehouse; beyond the palings was the orchard; beyond the orchard were . . . the tobacco fields. The front yard was entered over a stile made of sawed-off logs of graduated heights; I do not remember any gate. In a corner of the front yard were a dozen lofty hickory trees and a dozen black walnuts, and in the nutting season riches were to be gathered there.

Down a piece, abreast the house, stood a little log cabin against the rail fence; and there the woody hill fell sharply away, past the barns, the corn-crib, the stables and the tobacco-curing house, to a limpid brook which sang along over its gravelly bed and curved and frisked in and out and here and there and yonder in the deep shade of overhanging foliage and vines—a divine place for wading, and it had swimming pools, too, which were forbidden to us and therefore much frequented by us . . .

**I** can see the farm yet, with perfect clearness. I can see all its belongings, all its details; the family room of the house, with a “trundle” bed in one corner and a spinning-wheel in another—a wheel whose rising and falling wail, heard from a distance, was the mournfulest of all sounds to me, and made me homesick and low spirited, and filled my atmosphere with the wandering spirit of the dead; the vast fireplace, piled high, on winter nights, with flaming hickory logs from whose ends a sugary sap bubbled out, but did not go to waste, for we scraped it off and ate it.

Along outside of the front fence ran the country road, dusty in the summertime, and a good place for snakes—they liked to lie in it and sun themselves; when they were rattlesnakes or puff adders, we killed them; when they were black snakes, or racers, or belonged to the fabled “hoop” breed, we fled, without shame; but when they were “house snakes,” or “garters,” we carried them home and put them in Aunt Patsy's work basket for a surprise.

Beyond the road where the snakes sunned themselves was a dense young thicket, and through it a dim-lighted path led a quarter of a mile; then out of the dimness one emerged abruptly upon a level great prairie which was covered with wild strawberry plants,





# AMERICA

vividly starred with prairie pinks, and walled in on all sides by forests. The strawberries were fragrant and fine, and in the season we were generally there in the crisp freshness of the early morning, while the dew beads still sparkled upon the grass and the woods were ringing with the first songs of the birds.

Down the forest slopes to the left were the swings. They were made of bark stripped from hickory saplings. When they became dry they were dangerous. They usually broke when a child was forty feet in the air, and this was why so many bones had to be mended every year.

The country schoolhouse was three miles from my uncle's farm. It stood in a clearing in the woods and could hold about twenty-five boys and girls. We attended the school with more or less regularity once or twice a week, in summer, walking to it in the cool of the morning by the forest paths, and back in the gloaming at the end of the day. All the pupils brought their dinners in baskets—corn dodgers, buttermilk, and other good things—and sat in the shade of the trees at noon and ate them.

I spent some part of every year at the farm until I was twelve or thirteen years old. The life which I led there with my cousins was full of charm, and so is the memory of it yet. I can call back the solemn twilight and mystery of the deep woods, and earthy smells, the faint odors of the wild flowers, the sheen of rain-washed foliage, the rattling clatter of drops when the wind shook the trees, the far-off hammering of woodpeckers and the muffled drumming of wood pheasants in the remoteness of the forest, the snapshot glimpses of disturbed wild creatures scurrying through the grass—I can call it all back and make it as real as it ever was, and as blessed.

I can call back the prairie, and its loneliness and peace, and a vast hawk hanging motionless in the sky, with his wings spread wide and the blue of the vault showing through the fringe of the end feathers. I can see the woods in their autumn dress, the

oaks purple, the hickories washed with gold, the maples and the sumacs luminous with crimson fires, and I can hear the rustle made by the fallen leaves as we plowed through them.

I can see the blue clusters of wild grapes hanging among the foliage of the saplings, and I remember the taste of them and the smell. I know how the wild blackberries looked, and how they tasted, and the same with the pawpaws, the hazelnuts and the persimmons; and I can feel the thumping rain upon my head, of hickory nuts and walnuts when we were out in the frosty dawn to scramble for them with the pigs, and the gusts of wind loosed them and sent them down. I know the stain of walnut hulls, and how little it

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***"I can call back the prairie, and its loneliness and peace, and a vast hawk hanging motionless in the sky."***

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minds soap and water, also what grudging experience it had of either of them. I know the taste of maple sap, and when to gather it, and how to arrange the troughs and the delivery tubes, and how to boil down the juice, and how to hook the sugar after it is made, also how much better hooked sugar tastes than any that is honestly come by, let bigots say what they will.

I know how a prize watermelon looks when it is sunning its fat rotundity among pumpkin vines and "simblins" [summer squashes]; I know how to tell when it is ripe without "plugging" it; I know how inviting it looks when it is cooling itself in a tub of water under the bed, waiting; I know how it looks when it lies on the table in the sheltered great floor space between house and kitchen, and the children gathered for the sacrifice and their mouths watering; I know the crackling sound it makes when the carving knife enters its end, and I can see the split fly along the front of the blade as the knife cleaves its way to the other end; I can see the halves fall apart and display the rich red meat and the black seeds, and the heart standing up, a luxury fit for

the elect; I know how a boy looks behind a yard-long slice of that melon, and I know how he feels; for I have been there.

I know the look of an apple that is roasting and sizzling on a hearth on a winter's evening, and I know the comfort of eating it hot, along with some sugar and a drench of cream.

I can remember the bare wooden stairway in my uncle's house, and the turn to the left above the landing, and the rafters and the slanting roof over my bed, and the squares of moonlight on the floor, and the white-cold world of snow outside, seen through the curtainless window. I can remember the howling of the wind and the quaking of the house on stormy nights, and how snug and cozy one felt, under the blankets, listening; and how the powdery snow used to sift in, around the sashes, and lie in little ridges on the floor and make the place look chilly in the morning and curb the wild desire to get up—in case there was any.

I remember the raging of the rain on that roof, summer nights, and how pleasant it was to lie and listen to it, and enjoy the white splendor of the lightning and the majestic booming and crashing of the thunder. It was a very satisfactory room, and there was a lightning rod which was reachable from the window, an adorable and skittish thing to climb up and down, summer nights.

I remember the pigeon seasons, when the birds would come in millions and cover the trees and by their weight break down the branches . . . I remember the squirrel hunts, and prairie-chicken hunts, and wild-turkey hunts, and all that; and how we turned out, mornings, while it was still dark, to go on these expeditions, and how chilly and dismal it was, and how often I regretted that I was well enough to go. A toot on a tin horn brought twice as many dogs as were needed, and in their happiness they raced and scampered about, and knocked small people down, and made no end of unnecessary noise. At the word, they vanished away toward the woods and we drifted silently after them in the melancholy gloom. But presently the gray dawn stole over the world, the birds piped up, then the sun rose and poured light and comfort all around, everything was fresh and dewy and fragrant, and life was a boon again. □

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*From MARK TWAIN'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY, by Mark Twain. Copyright 1924 by Mark Twain. Copyright 1952 by Clara Clemens Samoussoud. Reprinted with permission of Harper & Row, Publishers, Inc.*



**Watch Out for Tax Shelters** that supposedly can produce big tax breaks via depreciation and interest write-offs. Congress is taking a critical look at the situation produced by the proliferation of financial schemes that promise a high return on your investment as well as a tax reduction. Its aim is to curb abuses.

Financial counselors offer this advice: First, avoid any scheme that seems too good to be true—it probably is too good to be true. Second, make sure you understand a plan before investing a cent. Third, make sure you can actually afford the investment; some have severe penalties for withdrawal prior to retirement age.

Best bet for just about everybody: an IRA (individual retirement) or Keogh (self-employed) account. Both types of plans offer safety, tax deferment and the chance to realize high yield.

**Electricity Will Cost More** in 1984 than previously was estimated. Last year, the cost of electrical power rose only about 3 percent from the previous year, which prompted predictions that the 1984 increase would amount to only about 5 percent. Now it seems that estimate was somewhat low: a 7 percent increase seems more probable. And, while we're forecasting, look for another 7 percent or, perhaps, 8 percent increase in 1985. It's too soon to tell what to expect beyond that, but don't look for sharp decreases.

Producing the upward pressure on electric rates are slightly higher fuel costs, a reduced availability of hydroelectric power (one of the cheapest sources of power) and the financial requirements of building new generating plants.

**Make Sure Your New Tires** are registered with the manufacturer of the tire. That way, if there's a recall for any reason, you can be located by the manufacturer.

If you buy tires from an outlet owned by the manufacturer, the dealer will do the registering for you. If, however, you buy your new tires from an independent dealer—say, a gas station or a department store—you have to get a special form from the dealer that contains the identification numbers of the tires you bought, plus the dealer's name and address. Fill out the form with your name and address and mail it back to the tire manufacturer. Usually, the form is on a postcard, for which the postage will be 13 cents, but well worth both the money and the effort to insure that you are protected in case of recall of defective tires.

**Nail Down Hotel/Motel Reservations** well in advance of your vacation or business trip this year, especially if you'll be attending a convention or other special event such as a fair, or if you're going to be visiting an area where major tourist attractions are located. The economic recovery, combined with a corresponding boom in tourist travel worldwide, is producing a surge in hotel/motel business activity after a five-year slide. *Tip:* The hotels most likely to be heavily booked are the expensive ones; if you arrive in town without a confirmed reservation, you'll probably wind up staying in a cheap hotel or motel.

**Prices of Consumer Electronic Gear** are continuing to tumble due to competition and an expanding marketplace. Videocassette recorders, for instance, now cost about half of what they did two years ago; you can find models at \$300 if you shop around a bit. Even more dramatic are those "earth station" dish antennas that pick up TV signals from satellites: they used to cost about \$10,000 each, but now they're down to anywhere between \$1,900 and \$5,000 depending on the size of the dish. Laser turntables for playing digital recordings are still in the luxury class (at \$600 to \$800 each), but even that price range is \$200 lower than just one year ago.

By Edward A. Grunwald

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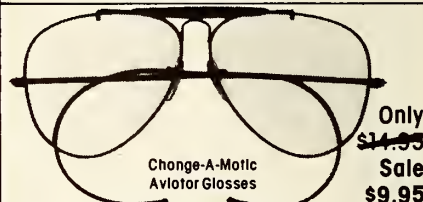
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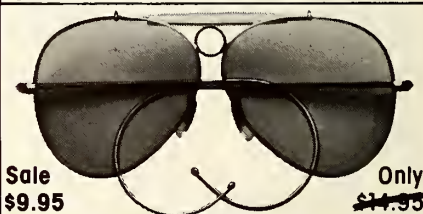
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**T**he Agent Orange out-of-court "settlement" that Americans read about in their daily newspapers on May 7 by no means amounts to a definitive resolution of the issue.

Nat'l Cdr. Keith Kreul, in a message released later the same day, said, "The tentative settlement in a case involving 15,000 named Vietnam veterans and seven chemical companies proposed early this morning in New York was unexpected. Although The American Legion has been on the leading edge in dealing with legislative and administrative actions pertaining to Agent Orange since 1978, we have not involved ourselves in this class-action suit.

"We do not feel that any out-of-court settlement adequately addresses the unanswered questions pertaining to exposure to dioxin, and we will continue to monitor all activities to determine adverse health effects of Agent Orange exposure on Vietnam veterans.

"We fully expect our own American Legion and Columbia University study of Vietnam-era veterans to offer some substantive information about Agent Orange exposure, as well as about other effects of serving in Southeast Asia. The study results are expected to be available at the end of the year.

"We will be closely watching the related developments involved with today's tentative settlement."

Under the out-of-court settlement, seven chemical companies that manufactured and supplied Agent Orange to the military services during the Vietnam War will pay a total of \$180 million into a fund to pay veterans' claims. The seven companies did not, however, admit any liability whatever for illnesses the veterans involved in the suit claim were caused by Agent Orange.

By May 15, the Associated Press had reported that one of the seven companies, Monsanto Co., of St. Louis, Mo., had paid \$81.9 million into the fund, and Dow Chemical Co., Midland, Mich., had paid an additional \$35.1 million. No further indication of the amounts that might be paid into the fund were reported at that time.

**L**itigation on Agent Orange seems far from over. The settlement merely sets out a fixed amount of funds which will be available to veterans if the tentative settlement is accepted. The court is in the process of beginning to set up a procedure under which approval of the settlement might or might not be granted and under which the money would be distributed.

In a related development, the VA on May 10 announced availability of an updated review and analysis of worldwide scientific literature on the health effects of Agent Orange and other phenoxy herbicides. The two-volume report covers published and unpublished literature in this field that has become available since an original study, also in two volumes, was completed in 1981.

The two new volumes are Volume III, "Analysis of Recent Literature," stock number 051-000-0164-8, priced at \$9.50, and Volume IV, "Annotated Bibliography," stock

number 051-000-0165-6, priced at \$3.25. Both may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, US Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20401.

**T**he Legion Has Refuted allegations made in a syndicated column April 25 by Washington, D.C., newsman Jack Anderson that the "Congressional Budget Office is recommending that millions of veterans be denied care in hospitals and nursing homes operated by the Veterans Administration."

The column appeared in newspapers nationwide under a headline that read, in one case, "A Squeeze on the Vets."

"The administration has presented no proposals for change in VA health care," said National VA&R Director Robert E. Lyngh. "The Veterans Affairs Committees of the House and Senate have given no indication to the Legion that they are contemplating any proposals for change."

What's more, Lyngh added, "The American Legion remains totally committed to the present VA health-care program, and to the basic statutory eligibility of veterans to receive care from it. The Legion will vigorously oppose any effort from any source to change eligibility, or to reduce the size of the system."

In fact, Lyngh said, while the Anderson column referred to "recommendations" in the Congressional Budget Office report, the document does not make recommendations. Instead, it merely presents a series of options for Congress's consideration. "The report leaves entirely to the committees of Congress the decisions as to selection of any of the options, or the order in which they might be implemented, if Congress should so decide," Lyngh said.

**N**o Solicitation of Funds for any purpose is currently being undertaken by The American Legion, Nat'l. Judge Adv. Philip B. Onderdonk said.

"The American Legion National Headquarters recently has received inquiries from a veterans' retirement home and a widow concerning a solicitation on behalf of The American Legion and one for 'The American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars' jointly. *No such solicitation has been authorized by the National Executive Committee, and The American Legion is not conducting a solicitation.*

"If funds were to be requested, the Legion would not involve any other organization.

"Solicitors of such funds often become very insistent, and harass individuals for donations of substantial amounts (\$100, \$500 or more)."

Asked how the authenticity of solicitations can be checked, Nat'l. Judge Adv. Onderdonk said, "If you have any question about a solicitation purporting to be sponsored by The American Legion, check first with officials of your local Post, County, District and Department. If no one at those levels can confirm or deny the legitimacy of such a solicitation, it's probably time to call your local police department." □





# MISS LIBERTY GETS A

Nearly 100 years of exposure to weather pollution and salt air have ravaged the Statue of Liberty. Now work is under way to restore this national treasure.

**F**or almost 100 years, she has held her torch aloft beside the "golden door." Millions of "tempest-tossed" immigrants from virtually every nation on earth have gazed at her in mingled awe and hope; millions of war-weary GIs returning from Europe in two World Wars have wept at the sight of her. For nearly a century, she has been the primary symbol of America's guiding principle: liberty.

Now, the Statue of Liberty—like any person approaching a 100th birthday—is showing her age. So, she's getting a long-overdue "facelift."

Actually, Miss Liberty—properly known as "Liberty Enlightening the World"—is getting much more than a mere cosmetic treatment. From the top of her torch to the tips of her sandals, all 151 feet, one inch of Miss Liberty's copper-clad exterior is dotted with holes. Inside, asbestos pads installed to prevent contact between the flat iron armatures and the statue's copper skin have long-since crumbled, allowing electrolysis to corrode the armatures. The statue's arms and shoulder-support structures need strengthening and rebuilding; climatic ravages of salt air, acid rain and pollution have damaged the statue further.

Most seriously damaged are Miss Liberty's torch and her raised right arm. Even the spiral staircase within the arm leading to the torch (which has been closed to tourists since 1916) is showing its age. The torch may have to be removed altogether, along with the surrounding structure, in order to replace all of the copperwork. Some of the iron bars of the main interior

framework have bent due to nearly a century of stress. (Much of this framework, however, designed by the famed French engineer Gustave Eiffel, the man who later designed the Eiffel Tower, remains in good condition.) Replacement copper and rivets will be pre-patinized to match the statue's present greenish hue.

Legionnaires have long been concerned about Miss Liberty's deterioration. At the 1983 Fall Meetings of the National Executive Committee, Resolution 34 was adopted. A consolidation of resolutions from the Departments of Maine, Texas and Illinois, it commends Departments, Districts and Posts that support restoration of the statue.

"Legionnaires have a unique feeling for Miss Liberty," said Natl. Cdr. Keith Kreul, who first saw and visited the statue while on leave from OCS at Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Md., in 1952. "Symbols are an important part of our American way of life. The Statue of Liberty brings into focus for





# FACELIFT

every American what has made this country great.

"Today, our adversaries exploit our every real and supposed weakness, hoping to reduce our will to survive and achieve further greatness," he continued. "The Statue of Liberty is both a beacon of hope and a reminder to us to continue on that path of greatness. Because of that, I encourage all Legionnaires to support the restoration project."

The project is being coordinated by the Statue of Liberty/Ellis Island Restoration Foundation. According to Esther V. Rosenberg, national grassroots coordinator for the project, Legionnaires and members of the Auxiliary are actively supporting the \$230 million project.

Legionnaires from all over America have given or pledged funds for the project. Already, their efforts, combined with contributions from other groups and individuals, have netted over \$70 million. The funds are now being appropriated as several dozen

workers already catwalk the scaffolding that surrounds Liberty, patching holes, refinishing worn spots and bathing her from head to toe.

The kind of "people's campaign" that is under way to restore Liberty is much like the one that built and brought her here in the first place. Edouard Rene Lefebvre de Laboulaye, a professor of law in the 1860s at the College of France, was an ardent admirer of Lincoln. In 1865, he hosted a dinner at which he discussed the longstanding ties between France and America. He suggested that a tribute to America be presented by the people of France.

One of deLaboulaye's guests, Frederick Auguste Bartholdi, a 31-year-old sculptor, was enthused by the idea. He visited America in 1871 to promote the project and returned to Paris to begin work. By 1875, he'd finished a plaster model of Liberty.

DeLaboulaye, meanwhile, organized a Franco-American Union to collect funds to pay for the construction. By 1881, the French people, franc by franc, had donated the equivalent of \$400,000 needed to complete Liberty. By the close of 1884, the head of Liberty was rising over Paris rooftops as 300 sections of 3/32-inch copper were attached to Eiffel's framework. More than 450,000 rivets were used. The completed statue was displayed at the Paris Universal Exhibition in 1878.

Americans, meanwhile, had contributed to a fund to build a pedestal for the statue on what was then Bedloe's Island in New York harbor. The campaign started well, but began to fizzle by 1885, even as the French warship *Isere* was enroute to America with the dismantled statue aboard.

Joseph Pulitzer, the Hungarian-born publisher of the "New York World," chastised the American public for not giving more. In an editorial, he wrote that it would be "an irrevocable disgrace to New York City and the American Republic to have France send us this splendid gift without having provided so much as a landing place for it."

Contributions poured in after that, many of them nickels from children and an occasional dollar. The 65-foot-high, 11-point, star-shaped base, part of an abandoned fort, was soon topped by the 89-foot high pedestal on which Liberty now stands.

To an audience of thousands, gathered on Oct. 28, 1886, President Grover Cleveland said at the dedication ceremonies, "We are not here today to bow our heads before . . . a fierce, warlike god; we contemplate a deity keeping watch before the oper-

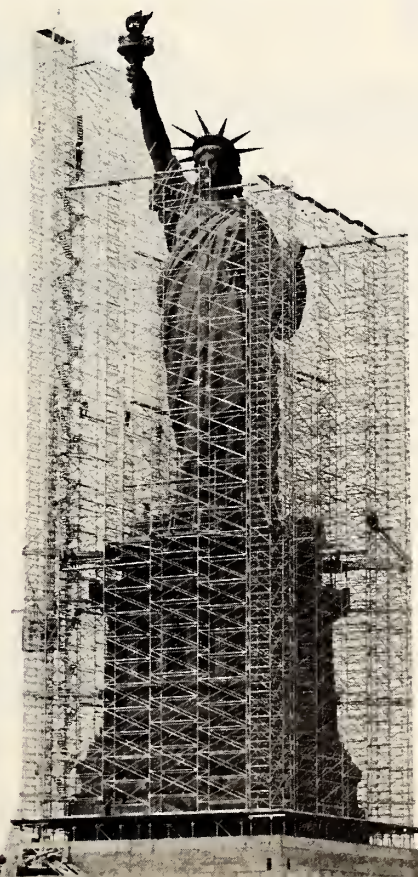
gates of America . . . She holds aloft the light which illumines the way to man's enfranchisement."

Fourth of July celebrations this year will commemorate the gift of Liberty to America during a nationally-televised program on Liberty Island that will officially kick off the fund raising drive. During the summer of 1985, a 100-day International Festival will be held in tribute to the nation's cultural and ethnic heritage. In 1986, more sailing ships than participated in the Bicentennial's mammoth "Operation Sail" will gather in New York harbor, part of a special tribute to Liberty's 100th birthday.

On July 4, 1986, the statue's completed restoration will be celebrated during Liberty Centennial Week. On Oct. 28, 1986, the centennial of the statue's unveiling, a rededication ceremony will occur on Liberty Island.

"The light shining for nearly 100 years from the Statue of Liberty has illumined the knitting of the fabric of American society," said Cdr. Kreul. "The restoration will add a new dimension for the meaning of not only the statue, but will be a rededication of all Americans to the ideals that have made this country strong." □

*Although funds are still being collected, restoration work is already under way. The views on these pages show scaffolding that has already been erected surrounding the Statue.*





# Seag 3

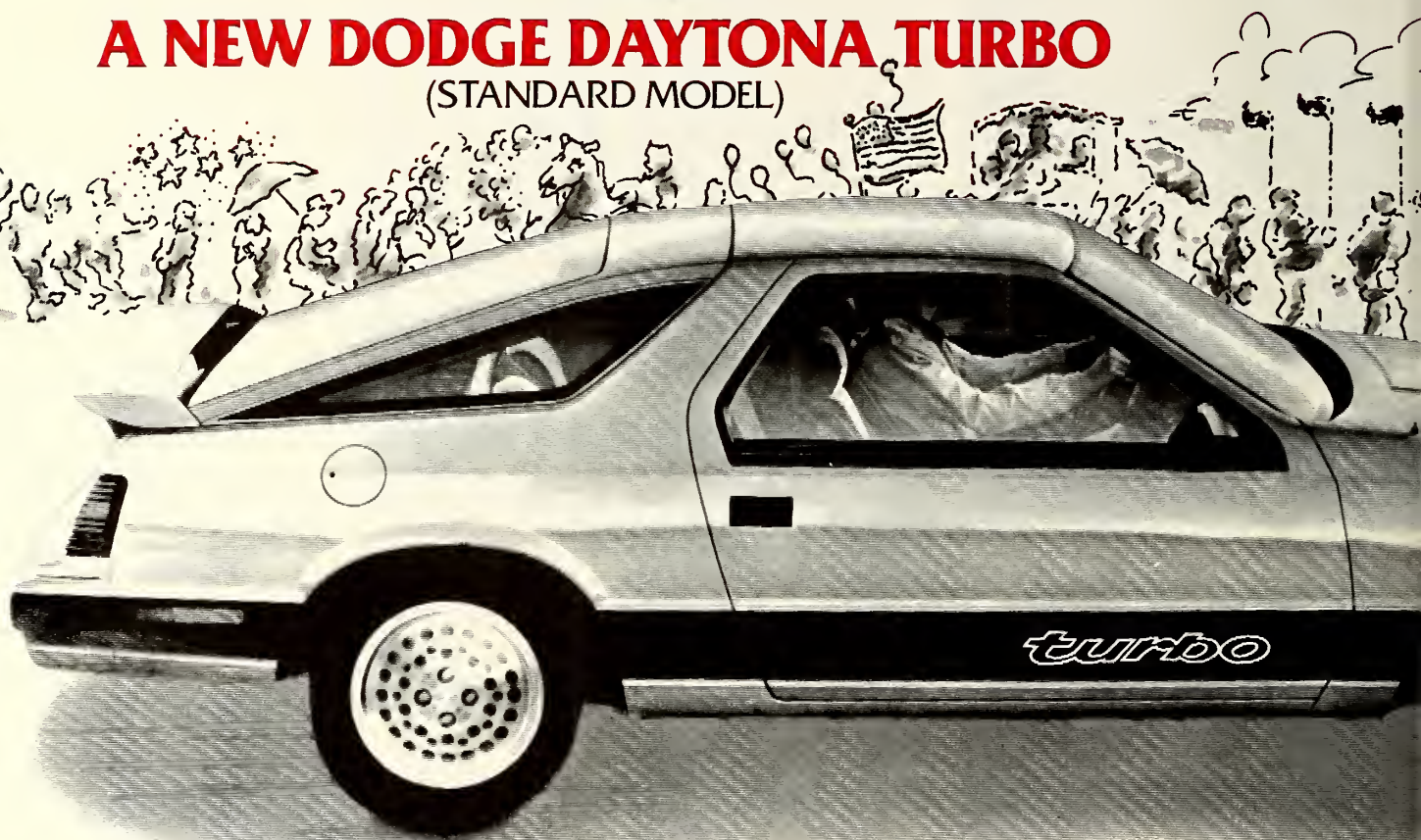
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# The Ex-POW: Too Little, Too Late?

The special needs of former POWs aren't being adequately addressed, says Stanley G. Sommers, an ex-POW and a recognized expert in the field.

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**Legion Magazine:** Mr. Sommers, what was the usual POW experience?

**Stanley G. Sommers:** There are no words that adequately describe being interned by a ruthless enemy that does not treat prisoners as human beings. Let me assure you, however, that everything you may have heard or read about such horrors is true.

Naturally, all of us had to be in combat to be captured. Our land forces were overwhelmed by superior forces, our planes shot down, our ships sunk. I have never heard of a POW who *wanted* to be captured. Just to be taken prisoner by an armed enemy is a terrifying experience.

As far as the stresses of capture go, many of us were sick, wounded or hungry when we were taken. My first response was fear, uncertainty and loneliness. Despite death and destruction all around, I tried to keep a little grim humor, and I prayed a lot.

Prisoners' diets, in general, were grossly inadequate in both calories and protein. There was no nutritional balance; such items as fish, meat and dairy products were rare. Vitamin deficiencies were common; daily caloric intake ranged from zero to 1,400—if you were lucky. Most prisoners experienced loss of from 30 percent to 60 percent of body weight. As a result, some died.

Medicines and surgical instruments were in extremely short supply. Most of the time they either were simply not available or were purposely withheld by the enemy. Lack of communication at times was complete: no newspapers, no radio, no mail from your loved ones—but there always were disturbing (and, sometimes, conflicting) rumors of battles lost or won. Labor in shipyards, factories, farms, mines or construction was a seven-day-a-week slavery. If you were lucky, you might get one day off a month. There was no such thing as a weekly bath or a change of clothes.



*Stanley G. Sommers, a member of Post 54, Marshfield, Wis., is a WWII veteran who spent over 3 years in Japanese prison camps. He is a past national commander of American Ex-Prisoners of War, Inc., and an active spokesman for former POWs.*

Outright brutality and torture by the guards were common: beating, shooting, standing at attention for hours, fingernail-pulling, bone-breaking, attack by police dogs, even beheading. Terror was complete.

**Q.** What latent medical effects did this sort of treatment produce?

**A.** Medical experts agree that a substantial loss of body weight, continued over an extended period of time, causes irreversible damage to virtually all bodily systems.

That undernourishment, heavy labor, perpetual anxiety, fear and appalling sanitary conditions in POW camps can decrease resistance to disease is, by now, fairly well established and understood. What is not so evident is that these factors also produce premature aging: while one year of combat ages a man as much as does two years of peace, a year in a POW camp is equivalent to at least four years' aging.

On this subject, a meeting of the World Federation of Veterans held in Holland in 1961 was attended by 48 physicians who concluded that the POW experience produces more job fatigue in younger people than is normal in peacetime; that the onset of old age also is premature, and that death often occurs early as well.

**Q.** Are there psychological effects?

**A.** Yes. Psychological symptoms include depression, restlessness, lack of self-confidence, shortness of temper, fear of meeting strangers and crowds, recurrent nightmares, failing memory, difficulty in concentration, headaches, loss of initiative and "survivors' guilt." Impotence is common, and there is clear evidence of matrimonial disharmony and a lack of career success among many of our former POW's.

One of the major findings of the VA study of former POWs is that by far the most prevalent post-captivity reactions, regardless of the length of time held or by whom, are psychiatric: specifically, psychoneurotic disorders characterized by a high level of anxiety. Directly related to this finding is another, that the leading cause of death among former POWs is trauma (accidents, suicides and homicides) and that reveals the potentially tragic consequences of leaving these psychiatric disorders untreated.

**Q.** Public Law 97-37, passed by Congress in 1981, expanded the list of diseases presumed to be service-connected for ex-POWs, and broadened eligibility for VA benefits. Is the VA satisfactorily implementing it?

**A.** No. While the VA now is making an effort to acquaint its own employees with recent eligibility changes affecting former POWs (including the excellent videotape, "A Flag For The POW," which is being used to educate VA employees on the circumstances of internment and its after-effects), much more remains to be done.

While it is true that regulatory amendments and directives cannot be developed hastily, the VA should see to it that employees likely to be in direct contact with former POWs are fully informed as soon as possible. When such word does not filter down promptly to those employees, adversarial emotions can be aroused in the POW seeking aid.

It is obviously unfair to have legislative or regulatory changes publicized throughout the nation and to conduct a thorough outreach program that raises the expectations of former POWs only to have widespread ignorance greet the POW when he appears for long-awaited help.



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**"Everything you may have heard about the horrors of being a POW is true... To be taken prisoner is a terrifying experience."**

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As for compensation, some VA regional boards grant only 10 percent disability for post-traumatic stress disorders, while others are much more realistic.

**Q. Is more legislation needed?**

**A.** Yes, we need new laws to increase the list of presumed disabilities for former POWs. These should include cardiovascular conditions, neurological abnormalities, all psychiatric and psychological dysfunctions, tuberculosis and other lung diseases, certain allergic disorders, hepatic [liver] disorders, arthritides, some types of cancer and others. This is of No. 1 importance.

However, I am concerned that, while there are volumes of outstanding medical research by eminently qualified scientists that statistically confirm the delayed diseases and ill health that former POWs suffer many years after their wartime imprisonment, Congress will want up-to-date data that they will not get, for how can our POW experiences be duplicated today?

In the past, statistical evidence has related smoking to lung cancer, and limb amputations to cardiovascular conditions. Congress *must* accept existing statistical evidence in our case.

I also believe that Congress will be concerned about the cost of funding. I hope they realize that only 88,000 former POWs are alive today, many of whom will never request compensation. Also, it will not be long before that 88,000 total is reduced by half or more.

**Q. What effect has your committee had thus far? Has the VA cooperated with its recommendations?**

**A.** We have made the VA very much aware of the many problems former POWs face, both in the field of medical care and in claims adjudication. We have received excellent cooperation from VA headquarters in Washington.

**Q. Has the VA's establishment of a toll-free "hotline" for former POWs been effective?**

**A.** Most emphatically yes. It has been a tremendous boost to our morale just to be able to talk to someone who is concerned and understanding of our problems, and who is knowledgeable about former POWs and the benefits to which they are entitled. During December 1983, the first month of operation, the hotline received an average of 40 calls a day from former POWs. Currently, it is receiving some 70 calls a day. VA counselors take from 10 to 30 minutes to get each former POW's full story; then they make two to three additional calls on the POW's behalf to get his problem resolved. The toll-free telephone number is 1-800-821-8139.

**Q. What is the single most important issue facing former POWs today?**

**A.** That's easy. It's the tendency on the part of VA employees to be overly strict in their application of eligibility rules.

I do not believe that the VA applies a standard of reasonable doubt. I do not know of a single case in which the former POW was granted eligibility on the basis of reasonable doubt. The rating boards have been trained thoroughly to accept factual medical evidence only. In most cases, this means rejection out of hand, because the enemy kept no medical records of POWs' conditions. Also, many disabilities don't develop until many years after a former POW has been repatriated.

**Q. What advice do you offer former POWs?**

**A.** Be fully informed on the benefits to which POWs are entitled under PL 97-37, including medical care, treatment and supplies. Learn the proper procedure to follow in applying for these benefits; seek help at your local VA medical center, and discuss your problems with the Veterans Service Officer and the VA's administrative POW coordinator there.

Also, we cannot stress strongly enough the importance of filling out the POW History Form as completely as possible. Do so at home. Take two or three days, if necessary, and get your wife to help. Be sure to list everything you experienced: your health prior to capture, at the time of capture, during imprisonment and since; your wounds; your weight before, during and after capture; the diet you received; any instances of inhumane treatment or torture, and slave labor you were forced to perform. Be sure to list all accidents, beatings and diseases.

Extensive, proper completion of this form will guide your physician in your physical examination, and it also is extremely important to your claim. □

*Terrifying evidence of the effects of starvation and maltreatment of POWs is seen in these views. At left, a group of captured GIs awaits transfer to a German POW camp in WWII. At right, another group of GIs moments after being liberated in 1945. Such treatment, medical experts agree, causes irreversible damage to the body, including premature aging and early death.*





## Membership and Post Activities

# Strengthening the Legion's Muscle

**A**t 65, the heart of The American Legion—its membership—is getting stronger. After three consecutive years of declining rolls, the number of Legionnaires is now growing again, says Membership and Post Activities Committee Chairman Douglas W. Henley (Md.), and “the trend is likely to continue.”

The Legion's ranks this spring held 2,407,495 men and women who had already paid their 1984 dues, nearly 2 percent above the March 1984 membership target of 2,362,611, Henley reports. The total grows almost daily as Legionnaires continue recruiting additional members from among an estimated 23,928,000 veterans who are eligible to join, or roughly 85 percent of all living US veterans.

The Membership and Post Activities Committee, formed in 1942 and assigned to the Internal Affairs Commission, develops membership recruitment programs, oversees the staff that carries them out and analyzes their results. Because of its importance to the success of virtually all Legion programs, M&PA is the only committee that reports directly to the National Executive Committee.

Their reports highlight the membership-strengthening activities of the previous year as well as offer new suggestions about the year ahead. For the past five years, the membership recruiting theme has been, “We Help America Work.” Posts, Districts and Departments now are about to begin their 1985 membership campaigns under a new theme, “Get Involved! We're Winning!”

During the spring meetings this year, Chairman Henley explained that the theme was developed over a two-year period during annual planning sessions of the Membership and Post Activities Committee.

“It is the consensus of the committee that ‘Get Involved! We're Winning!’ is probably the most dynamic theme we've had in several years. It is a call for action in a positive effort and is directed at our members, eligible non-members and the general public as well. The Legion's image as a helpful, community leader and supporter is

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**“Each member is the Legion to his friends and acquaintances.”**

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reflected in this theme,” Henley said.

M&PA programs include Recruitment Incentive Awards (over 65,000 nationally), Project Stay Active, Operation Welcome Back, Paid Up For Life, Direct Membership Solicitation, Direct Renewals and distribution of related promotional materials. The committee's current slogan challenges Legionnaires to become active in their Posts and challenges non-Legionnaires to learn what the Legion is doing for them, their communities and their country.

To help promote recruitment, the committee designs and distributes a wide variety of posters, handouts and flyers that Legionnaires may use to help increase the Legion's ranks. Additionally, the committee and its staff conduct membership workshops at National Headquarters and at eight Regional Leadership Workshops, as well as assist in many Department workshops and conferences.

“The most effective recruiter is the individual Legionnaire,” said Henley. “His importance in all of this growth cannot be overemphasized. Each member is The American Legion to his friends and acquaintances. If he's active in his Post and its community-service projects, he's the best recruiting advertisement we have.”

**H**enley knows what he's talking about. Before becoming chairman of the committee in October 1982, he helped lead the Department of Maryland to all-time membership highs. The Department surpassed previous records in 16 of the last 17 years, including 1981-82 when Henley, a Vietnam veteran, was Maryland Department Commander.

WWII veterans still comprise the largest pool of potential Legionnaires.

As these veterans reach retirement age, many of those who are not Legionnaires will be looking for an outlet for their interests. Others who are already members may have more time to devote to favorite Legion activities, thus increasing the Legion's visibility in every community throughout the nation.

Concern for VA health care and other veterans benefits is likely to also attract WWII veterans, who will want to support Legion efforts to obtain and protect the benefits they and their comrades need.





Post activities are vitally important in making the Legion a success. Members are encouraged to be sensitive to their communities' needs and to develop programs to fulfill them. For example, Post activities have included sponsorship of Little League teams, well-baby clinics and community chest programs. Legionnaires have aided police and fire departments, schools and other community-service organizations, and served as city and town leaders as well. Post homes often are used for a wide range of activities, from meetings for school bond issues to centers for setting up programs to combat the problem of missing children.

"All these activities," Henley said, "help produce a positive image for the Legion as a 'good citizen' in its com-

munity. They also help, ultimately, to increase membership."

**T**he 12-member M&PA committee is aided in its efforts by the national M&PA staff, including Director James L. Adcox; Assistant Director James L. Buntin; Field Representatives William C. Whalen, James E. Roodvoets, and Thomas O. Leavitt, and Secretary Janice G. Smith. The staff receives and acts on more than 150 pieces of mail a day.

There is an obvious paradox in the efforts of the M&PA committee, Henley explained.

"We hope that there won't be a need for an American Legion some day," he said. "We hope there are no more wars to make persons eligible for member-

ship. Peace is the ultimate goal of anyone who has fought in a war, particularly a Legionnaire. By being a part of this organization and all it stands for, we hope to influence our nation's leaders to make the tough, yet right decisions to prevent war.

"Only by being resolute in these goals can America remain free and free of war. If there's any reason for joining the Legion, that's it. Peace is the goal of all the members of The American Legion. Increasing our membership now will make that goal all the more possible." □

*M&PA Chairman Henley (right) supervises presentation to the Internal Affairs Commission of a new membership recruitment poster.*





# 1984 Spring Meetings

NEC, 23 Other Groups Confer  
In Indianapolis May 5-10



**M**ay is always a busy month at The American Legion National Headquarters in Indianapolis, largely because of the annual spring meetings—and 1984 has been no exception.

Beginning on Saturday, May 5, with meetings of the Sons of The American Legion, and continuing throughout the following week, 24 Commissions,

Committees, subcommittees and other Legion groups conducted meetings in Indianapolis. The schedule culminated with meetings of the National Executive Committee at National Headquarters May 9 and 10.

During the latter meeting, the NEC approved 42 Resolutions, mostly of a housekeeping or administrative nature. Among the 42, however, were Resolutions calling for construction of a Korean War Memorial on public grounds in Washington, D.C., and one to involve the Legion in a program of identification for children, to help law-enforcement agencies in efforts to locate missing children. Five winners of the Legion's 1984 "Good Neighbor" Awards also were announced.

Other highlights of the five-day Spring Meetings are contained in the accompanying articles on these pages.

*Richard N. Holwill (left), deputy assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, urged the Legion's support of US policy in Central America in an address May 9 before the National Executive Committee (top).*





# Support US Central American Policy, NECmen Are Urged

**P**ay now or fight later: that's the choice facing the US today in Central America, a State Department spokesman told the Legion's National Executive Committee in Indianapolis May 9.

The speaker, Richard N. Holwill, is Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs (Transportation and Communication). He appeared during the National Foreign Relations Commission's report to the NECmen on Central America.

Other speakers during the presentation included Nat'l. Cdr. Keith Kreul and Past Nat'l. Cdr. Al Keller Jr., both of whom reported on their recent trips to El Salvador.

"Supporting El Salvador today will create the kind of bulwark we need, so that our troops will not have to fight tomorrow in direct defense of our country," Holwill told the NECmen.

To create such a bulwark, he continued, the US must see to it that sufficient foreign-aid money is channeled to the legally constituted government of El Salvador so as to be able to assure the Salvadoran Army's eventual triumph against the country's Communist-backed guerrillas.

"The worst policy to follow," Holwill said, echoing the report earlier this year by the National Bipartisan Commission on Central America, "would be a continuation of providing El Salvador only enough money to continue the battle at its current level, but not enough to change the basic trends of that conflict."

Selling this view to the American people in sufficient numbers to provide clear-cut support in Congress for the administration's Central American policy will be a tough task, Holwill admitted. It is made the more difficult, he said, "because our adversaries seem to have a case when they point to the history of human-rights abuses and the traditions of lack of democracy, and the poverty and injustices in that part of the world."

Such adversaries "are able to do something I may not be able to do: to light a fire in the belly of the concerned citizens—those who care genuinely about the plight of the people in Central America. This concern is genuine, but it is misapplied because it often is used to support the opponents of freedom," he added.

That's all the more reason, Holwill

continued, that "we must educate the American people more about the facts in Central America. . . . I know that it is difficult to go out to the American people and make a case solely on US interests, solely on our need to support El Salvador today. But that is nonetheless the most important argument that can be made."

"We are at a crucial juncture in Central America, and particularly in El Salvador," Nat'l. Cdr. Keith Kreul told the NEC meeting. Recalling President John F. Kennedy's promise, in his inaugural address in 1961, that the US would join with Central American nations in opposing aggression or subversions anywhere in the region, Cdr. Kreul said that the US in the succeeding years "has not lived up to President Kennedy's promise. It has not yet fully accepted its responsibility as the guardian of freedom in the world."

"All Legionnaires," he continued, "must do whatever they can to see that the American people realize the scope of the crisis. They must realize that there are good people in Central America who are working to establish democracy, who have made a great deal of progress. But they cannot succeed without our economic and educational aid, and without our security assistance."

"The crisis is real. Progress has been made. And our allies can prevail if we give them proper aid. But none of that can be done unless American public opinion and Congress are convinced of the nature of the crisis and the need for action," Kreul said.

Reporting to the NEC on his second trip to El Salvador during which he observed the presidential election runoff—he described as "fair and efficient"—Past Nat'l. Cdr. Keller said, "democratic elements in El Salvador have made a great amount of progress. Even though serious problems remain, the Salvadorans have staked their lives and the future of their country on the outcome of the struggle."

"I believe that it is both strategically important and morally imperative for the US to provide adequate economic and military aid to the gallant people of El Salvador so that they can win their struggle. The "Jackson Plan," currently before Congress, provides a comprehensive, long-term approach that would provide the support needed for the Salvadorans to build a democratic society and halt Communist expansionism." □

## "Good Neighbor" Winners Named

**F**ive Legionnaires have won the Legion's 1984 "Good Neighbor" Awards for their service to their communities and fellow citizens. The winners were selected during the Legion's May meetings in Indianapolis May 7-10.

Honored were John J. Hamilton, a member of Crawford Crews Post 251, Montclair, N.J., for outstanding volunteer service; Richard T. Erickson, a member of Roderick Prato Post 131, Munising, Mich., for work with veterans; C. Bruce Stewart, a member of Charles L. Baudry Post 33, Biloxi, Miss., for community service; Timothy Brereton, a member of Coffey-Wilson Post 688, Brooklyn, N.Y., for heroism, and James H. Denver, a member of Springfield (Mass.) Post 21, for youth activities.

Each of the five men will be the guest of honor at a banquet in his home town. Also, a \$1,000 donation will be made in each honoree's name to his favorite Legion-approved charity. □

## Dickson Appointed

Massachusetts Department Cdr. Dorothy M. Dickson has been appointed to that state's Governor's Advisory Committee on Veterans Affairs. The appointment was announced by Gov. Michael B. Dukakis.

Also appointed to the committee was Charles A. MacGillivray, a life member of Legion Post 95, Quincy, Mass., and a past national president of the Congressional Medal of Honor Society of the US.



## Nat'l. Cdr. Kreul, Legion Honor Unit at Arlington Interment Of Vietnam 'Unknown Soldier'

**N**ational Commander Keith Kreul and an honor contingent of 10 prominent Vietnam-era Legionnaires attended ceremonies at Arlington (Va.) National Cemetery May 28, held at the interment of an unidentified serviceman of the Vietnam War at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

Members of the Legion's honor delegation, selected during the National Organization's 1984 Spring Meetings, included William M. Detweiler (La.), Public Relations Commission Chairman; Miles S. Epling, West Virginia Department Commander; Joe Frank Jr., Missouri Department Commander; H. F. Gierke, North Dakota Department Commander; Douglas W. Henley (Md.), Membership and Post Activities Committee Chairman; Albert J. Hunnewell, New Hampshire Department Commander; Anthony G. Jordan, Maine National Executive Committeeman; John J. Maddux Jr., Tennessee Alternate National Executive Committeeman; Gary F. Sammons (Mich.), Legislative Commission Chairman, and Charles Pat Smith, Colorado National Executive Committeeman.

Interment of a Vietnam War Unknown Soldier at the Tomb fulfilled a long-standing Legion mandate, voted upon as Resolution 123 at the 60th National Convention in New Orleans, La., in 1978.

That Resolution, in calling for interment of a Vietnam War "Unknown Soldier," affirmed the Legion's belief that Vietnam veterans "should unquestionably be afforded all of the rights, privileges and honors" accorded all other US veterans.

Even though the Vietnam War has ended, the US continues to press for an accounting of those still listed as missing in action, noted President Ronald Reagan in his eulogy at the Tomb. "We write no last chapters, we close no books, we put away no final memories," he said. "An end to America's involvement in Vietnam cannot come before we have achieved

the fullest possible accounting of those missing in action.

"A united people calls upon Hanoi with one voice: Heal the sorest wound of this conflict; return our sons to America. End the grief of those who are innocent and undeserving of any retribution."

"The return of the unknown American from Vietnam is surely a homecoming, and an occasion to rededicate ourselves to the cause for which he gave his life. It is also an opportunity to show all Vietnam veterans that we appreciate what they did in a war which so divided this nation," said Nat'l. Cdr. Keith Kreul.

"The ceremony at Arlington National Cemetery will forever elevate the veteran of Vietnam to his rightful place beside those who fought in the other wars in this century."

## Pittsburgh, Pa., Youth Wins Oratorical Contest

**A**rthur A. Jordan, 17, Pittsburgh, Pa., won the Legion's 47th annual National High School Oratorical Contest, April 13, with an address on the checks and balances afforded under the US Constitution.

Jordan, a senior at Central Catholic High School, Pittsburgh, will receive a \$16,000 scholarship. He plans to attend either the US Air Force Academy, Colorado Springs, Colo., or Georgetown University, Washington, D.C.

Other finalists in the contest include Nancy Ann Rocke, 17, Muskego, Wis., who won a \$14,000 scholarship; Amy Susan Garwood, 16, Lincoln, Neb., who will receive a \$10,000 scholarship, and Dale Allen Carpenter, 17, Corpus Christi, Texas, who won an \$8,000 college scholarship.

The four finalists survived a rigorous schedule of local, state, regional and sectional contests culminating in the national finals held in Lansing, Mich. Next year's finals will be held in Des Moines, Iowa. □



Orren Welch

## LEGIONNAIRE OF THE MONTH

**O**rren Welch has cornered the market as the chief "membership salesman" of The American Legion in northwest Arkansas.

That's why Welch, an Army veteran of WWII, a 10-year member of Ellig-Stouffer Post 31 in Ft. Smith, Ark., and 13th District Sergeant at Arms, is July's "Legionnaire of the Month."

Since joining the Legion in 1974, Welch has signed up over 500 new members and hundreds of renewals for his Post, said Post 31 Public Relations Chairman Bill J. McGrew.

Welch's primarily door-to-door efforts have had no small impact on Post 31. When he joined it in 1974, membership stood at 540. Now thanks to his and the Post's "every-member-get-a-member" campaign, the membership has swollen to 1,331 as of May 1984.

For his efforts, Welch has been awarded the Post's membership "Go Getter" award every year since it was first awarded in 1979, and has won several District and Department membership trophies. What he's proudest of, however, are the numerous national membership recognition pins that dot his Legion cap.

"Orren is the kind of Legionnaire who is the backbone of this organization," said Arkansas Dept. Adj. Arthur R. Cross Jr. Adds 10-year Post Adj. (Mrs.) Marty McQuain, "If every Post had an Orren Welch, the Legion's membership would double in a year." □



Tracy, Minn., Post 173

## Building a True Community Center

**B**uilding a half-million dollar Post is a huge project by any standards. Building one amidst corn and soybean fields on the edge of a town of about 2,500 in southwest Minnesota, however, is an even greater one. But that's what the nearly 300 members of the Earle Ray Post 173 in Tracy, Minn., have done, and that's just one reason why it was chosen THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE's "Post of the Month" for July.

The Post is valued in Tracy, and in the larger Lyon County area. Post Commander Robert J. Cooreman said, "The Post is the only place in over 100 miles that can be used for large meetings." A native of Tracy and a farmer who served in Korea, Cdr. Cooreman added, "This Post is more than a home; it's a major part of this community. We let several other area groups use it for their annual and regular meetings."

The construction project began in 1979 when Post 173 was still meeting in the basement of a smaller building in the center of town. Outgrowing it, the Post selected a five-acre tract on the edge of Tracy, a property it previously donated to the town for a baseball field. Once re-purchased, members sold \$500 and \$1,000 shares in what would become the new Tracy American Legion Community Center. During a two-week drive in 1969, 185

persons bought \$128,000 worth of "certificates of investment" to build it. Few of the certificates, which guarantee a 9 percent annual return, have ever been cashed, Cdr. Cooreman said.

Construction of the 10,000 square-foot building started in 1979. By January 1980, the shell of the building was completed. That's when Post volunteers took over the shingling, plaster boarding, carpeting, painting, cabinetry and woodworking, staining, landscaping and sidewalk pouring. Members also set nearly 300 large posts in the parking lot and helped build a barbecue shed and cooler-freezer addition for the kitchen.

Opened on schedule two months later, the new building accommodates 450 for dinners. There also is a board room, a manager's office, a modern kitchen and storage space.

Membership volunteering didn't end with the grand opening. After any winter blizzard, up to six farm tractors clear the parking lot. With the help of its 200-member Auxiliary, volunteers also serve as banquet and kitchen help, tickettakers, security officers and gardeners.

Tracy leaders are thankful for the Post's active membership and for the new building. Mayor Scott Keller said, "Construction of the Legion Community Center was one of the largest projects ever undertaken here by a

civic group. Through its hard work, the Post has given Tracy and its region a first-class place for all types of large-group meetings."

The Post has had an impact that extends well beyond the town's boundaries. Local families may use a free room the Post provides in a hospital in Rochester, almost 170 miles east. Members also conduct monthly bingo games at the VA Medical Center in Sioux Falls, S.D., nearly 100 miles in the opposite direction. Also, the Department of Minnesota's Southern District Convention was held at the Post last month.

Post 173 sponsors a summer baseball team, a Boys State delegate and Youth Citizenship awards, and presents \$200 annual scholarships to deserving Tracy high school seniors. It provides Christmas gifts for children at two juvenile centers in Minnesota and has sponsored youths to local school patrol camps.

**M**embers in temporary financial straits needn't worry; their dues are paid for them. Handicapped members get free rides to Post functions. Residents of two rest homes in the area get free apples once each year, thanks to a Post 173 program. Teachers get apples, too, during American Education Week. The Post color guard takes part in Memorial Day and Veterans' Day programs and provides a firing squad in full uniform for veterans' funerals.

The Auxiliary also is active, supporting the VAMC in Sioux Falls, S.D., with financial contributions, awarding scholarships, aiding Special Olympics and providing memorials for deceased members. Recently, the Auxiliary donated \$300 to a Minneapolis home where families of kidney disease victims may stay while others in the family undergo treatment. It also donated to the Sudden Infant Death Syndrome Foundation, among other charitable pursuits.

The key to the success at Post 173 is no secret. It's the membership. "We have an active group of Legionnaires here," said Cdr. Cooreman. "They help the Post and its area and stand ready to help people far away." □



*When a crisis developed in the operation of the grain elevator in Tracy, Minn., nearly 400 area farmers met at Earle Ray Post 173 for an emergency meeting. The new building is the only one within 100 miles that could have handled the crowd. (Photo courtesy of the Tracy Headlight-Herald.)*



# OUTFIT REUNIONS

## Navy

**26th NCB** (Oct-Eau Claire, WI) Harry Friedrich, 3671 Mocking Bird Ln., Dayton, OH 45430, (513) 426-2117  
**59th NCB** (Sept-Duluth, MN) Jack Maurin, Rt. 3, Box 7, Fergus Falls, MN 56537, (218) 736-3798  
**62nd Seabees** (Sept-Dayton, OH) Boyd Hathaway, 2912 Asbury St., Miamisburg, OH 45342  
**70th Seabees, 1005-1006 Detach., CBMU 578, 579** (Sept-Nashua, NH) R. R. Gendron, 27 Grand Ave., Hudson, NH 03051  
**145th NCB** (Sept-Nashville, TN) Herbert Muhs, 73 Falingwood Terr., Rochester, NY 14612, (716) 663-1319  
**AAT&TC (Anti-Aircraft Trng. & Test Ctr.) (Dam Neck, VA-1942)** (Aug-Baltimore) Frank Cashman, 1022 Courtney Rd., Baltimore, MD 21227, (301) 242-8366  
**LCI (L) Flotilla 24** (Sept-San Diego) Dave Covell, Box 22222, Los Angeles, CA 90022, (213) 868-9779  
**National Yeomen (F)** (Sept-Salt Lake City) Anne Kendig, 67 Ocean Bay Club Dr., Ft. Lauderdale, FL 33308, (305) 781-5612  
**USN Armed Guard (Brooklyn, Treasure Island, Camp Sheltan & Nola)** (Oct-Raleigh, NC) L. D. Lloyd, 4208 Six Forks Rd., Raleigh, NC 27609, (919) 787-6697  
**VP-46 Sq.** (Oct-Moffett Field, CA) Curtis Hanna, 4144 Deep Creek Rd. #234, Fremont, CA 94536, (415) 797-2708  
**USS Alhena AKA 9 (WWII)** (Oct-Leesburg, FL) Robert Deal, Rt. 4, Box 697, Leesburg, FL 32788, (904) 343-2218  
**USS Antietam CV/CSV 36** (Oct-Pensacola, FL) Robert Craig, 230 Mosswood Cir., Winter Springs, FL 32708, (305) 327-0979  
**USS Arizona Assn.** (Dec-Tucson, AZ) Bill Nolte, Hicksville, OH 43526, (419) 542-7122  
**USS Asheville PG 21** (Aug-Asheville, NC) Walter Ashe, 40 Shorewood Dr., Asheville, NC 28804, (704) 258-2446  
**USS Flusser DD 368 Assn.** (Oct-Las Vegas, NV) Frank Vaughn, 2329 Lucerne Dr., San Diego, CA 92106  
**USS Frost DE 144** (Aug-Houston) Ernest Zimany, 76 Chestnut Ln., Hollister, CA 95023, (408) 637-3019  
**USS Gustafson DE 182** (Aug-Syracuse, NY) Ed Montgomery, 311 Terrace Dr., Syracuse, NY 13219, (315) 468-4521  
**USS Hilary P. Jones DD 427 (WWII)** (Oct-Mobile, AL) Mahlon Stead, Rt. 4, Box 34, Greenville, AL 36037, (205) 382-5079  
**USS Lamson DD 367** (Oct-Las Vegas, NV) Ray Duley, Heritage Sq. L-3, Mission, TX 78572, (512) 581-4632  
**USS LSM 39** (Sept-Hampton, VA) Gene Griffin, 98 Fan Hill Rd., Monroe, CT 06468, (203) 268-4473  
**USS LST 122 (WWII)** (Sept-Stockton, CA) Hugo Grau, 1757 DeOvan, Stockton, CA 95204, (209) 463-0088  
**USS LST 521** (Sept-Williamsburg, VA) Seaton Farrar Jr., 37750 Wendy Lee Rd., Farmington Hills, MI 48018, (313) 478-9368  
**USS LST 616** (Sept-Dayton, OH) James DeJarnette, 6085 Decker Rd., Franklin, OH 45005, (513) 746-2153  
**USS LST 688** (July-State College, PA) Carl Knauff, 1912 Ashland Dr., Clearwater, FL 33515, (813) 734-8437  
**USS LST 851** (Sept-Perrysburg, OH) Sidney Zellstra, 18906 Wildwood Ave., Lansing, IL 60438, (312) 895-6253  
**USS Paducah, USS YP 61** (Aug-Duluth, MN) Walter Boldstridge, 12 E. Faribault St., Duluth, MN 55803, (218) 724-1130  
**USS Parche SS 384** (Aug-Chicago) Philip Mackey, 7124 Enfield Dr., Morton Grove, IL 60053, (312) 965-0308  
**USS Pittsburgh Assn.** (Sept-Williamsburg, VA) J. C. Ayers, Box 74, Wildwood, GA 30757, (404) 820-1601  
**USS President Jackson Assn. APA 18** (Aug-Memphis, TN) Charles Saffley, 3355 Poplar Ave., Memphis, TN 38111, (901) 323-6197  
**USS Storm King** (Sept-Bemidji, MN) Forrest Ingles, 2309 Willard Ave., Madison, WI 53704, (608) 249-3986

## Army

**1st Chemical Impreg. Co.** (Oct-Little Amana, IA) Harry Dugan, Rt. 2, Box 248, Guernsey, IA 50172, (319) 685-4803  
**2nd Bn., 77th, 631st F.A. Bns.** (July-Athen, TX) Jess Smith, Rt. 1, Box 155, Blanco, TX 78606, (512) 833-4727  
**2nd Bn., 129th Inf., 37th Div.** (Oct-Rockford, IL) Lee

Augustine, 3219 N. Lawndale Ave., Chicago, IL 60618  
**3rd Chemical Mortar Bn.** (July-Louisville, KY) Al Bivins, Box 2834, Durham, NC 27705, (919) 682-6664  
**4th F.A. Assn. (Mountain Pack)** (Sept-Fayetteville, NC) Dallas Kirby, 1536 Paisley Ave., Fayetteville, NC 28304, (919) 425-6731  
**4th General Hospital** (Aug-Hot Springs, AR) Leonard Vander Honing, 12220 Cottonwood, Sand Lake, MI 49343, (616) 636-8755  
**6th AAA Group** (Sept-Hurst, TX) Harold Naylor, 789 State St., Wood River, IL 62095, (618) 254-6492  
**7th Cav. Regt., 1st Cav. Div. (Heavy Mortar-1949-50)** (Sept-Peoria, IL) Jack Couch, 5144 15th Ave. So., Minneapolis, MN 55417, (612) 822-6622  
**10th Mtn. Div. (New Eng. Chapter)** (Sept-Sunapee, NH) Hal Richards, Rt. 1, Box 79H, Center Harbor, NH 03226, (603) 253-6135  
**15th, 17th Cav. Recon. Groups** (Sept-Huntsville, AL) Lee Grubbs, 11126 Hillwood Dr. SE, Huntsville, AL 35803, (205) 881-1716  
**21st Ord. MM Co. (WWII)** (Sept-Milwaukee) Eugene Boeck, 1520 Woodside Ln., Elm Grove, WI 53122, (414) 782-6242  
**28th Div. Vets.** (Sept-Indiantown Gap, PA) 28th Div. Reunion, Box 14283, Pittsburgh, PA 15234  
**32nd Signal Constr. Bn. (WWII)** (Sept-Gatlinburg, TN) John Wagner, 723 W. Oklahoma Ave., Milwaukee, WI 53215, (414) 481-7157  
**34th Inf. Div. (Red Bull)** (Sept-Chicago) James Huyck, Rt. 1, Camp Dodge, Grimes, IA 50111, (515) 278-9248  
**35th Field Hospital** (Sept-Colorado Springs, CO) Milton Janeczek, Rt. 2, Box 147A, Wausaukee, WI 54177, (715) 856-5905  
**37th Ordnance Co.** (Oct-Middletown, NY) Tony Gales, 481 Dawson Ave., Apt. 104, Pittsburgh, PA 15202, (412) 734-3275  
**40th Combat Engr. Assn.** (Aug-Golden, CO) George Weiler Jr., 1753 Tamarack St., So. Milwaukee, WI 53172, (414) 764-4697  
**51st Pioneer Inf. Assn. (WWI)** (Sept-Kingston, NY) Joseph Forsberg, 1250 NE Olive St., Jensen Beach, FL 33457, (305) 334-4332  
**54th Signal Bn. A/B (WWII)** (Sept-Reno, NV) Frank Campos, 2013 Shady Ln., Novato, CA 94947, (415) 892-5823  
**56th F.A. Bn., 8th Inf. Div.** (Sept-Columbia, SC) Lew Atkinson, 2805 Hunter Rd., Hometown, IN 46748, (219) 637-6296  
**56th General Hospital (WWII)** (Oct-Carmel-by-the-Sea, CA) Rolf Graning, 4725 12th Ave. So., Minneapolis, MN 55407  
**65th Inf. Div. Assn.** (Sept.) Fred Cassata, 123 Dorchester Rd., Buffalo, NY 14213  
**83rd General Hospital (WWII)** (Oct-Charleston, SC) J. T. Manning Jr., Rt. 8, Box 609, Greenville, NC 27834, (919) 756-2400  
**91st Chemical Mortar Bn. (WWII)** (Oct-Milwaukee) Lyle Kohn, 314 N. Palmaroy St., Horicon, WI 53032, (414) 485-2691  
**100th Inf. Div. Assn.** (Sept-Lancaster, PA) Anthony Tom, 25 Luanne Rd., Stratford, CT 06497, (203) 377-2894  
**111th Inf.** (Sept-Indiantown Gap, PA) Robert Riethmiller, Kittanning Pike, Pittsburgh, PA 15215, (412) 963-8170  
**118th Ord. Co. MM** (Aug-Warwick, RI) James Burns, 2 Netop Dr., Providence, RI 02907, (401) 781-5239  
**120th AAA Gun Bn. (WWII)** (July-Akron, OH) Robert Jones, 3440 Timmy St. NW, Union Town, OH 44685, (216) 699-4244  
**121st Sta. Hospital (WWII)** (July-St. Louis) Arthur Stratton, Rt. 1, Box 110E, Kansasville, WI 53139, (414) 878-1923  
**126th, 173rd F.A. Bns. Assn.** (Oct-Eau Claire, WI) Edward Kloth, Box 188, Medford, WI 54451, (715) 748-4843  
**132nd Gen. Hospital Assn.** (Oct-DesPlaines, IL) John Schoeph, 907 N. 18th Ave., Melrose Park, IL 60160, (312) 344-0248  
**138th, 198th F.A. Bns. (WWII, Korea, Vietnam)** (Aug-Louisville, KY) Lynn Raque, 3733 Mamaroneck Rd., Louisville, KY 40218, (502) 458-9057  
**142nd Gen. Hospital (WWII)** (Sept-San Diego) Richard Ritchie, 3705 40th Ave. So., Minneapolis, MN 55406, (612) 722-3191  
**157th Inf. Regt. (WWII)** (Aug-King of Prussia, PA) Felix Sparks, 7900 W. 23rd Ave., Denver, CO 80215, (303) 233-2369  
**185th Inf., 40th Div., Anti-Tank** (Aug-Williamsburg, IA) Raymond Britten, Box 138, Parnell, IA 52325, (319)

646-6020  
**192nd Gen. Hospital (ETO)** (Oct-No. Myrtle Beach, SC) Ellis Philemon, 5126 Elder Ave., Charlotte, NC 28205, (704) 537-1229  
**203rd CA AA Assn.** (Sept-Carthage, MO) Lloyd Johnson, Box 10, Carthage, MO 64836, (417) 358-4182  
**239th Engr. Combat Bn.** (Aug-Pittsburgh) Lou Weisgerber, 6072 Dryden Ave., Cincinnati, OH 45213, (513) 531-6033  
**242nd F.A. Bn.** (Aug-Kearney, NE) Paul L'Heureux, Box 48, Campbell, NE 68932, (402) 756-8727  
**274th AFA Bn.** (July-Cleveland) Hugo Klug, 91 Sanford St., Painesville, OH 44077, (216) 354-8695  
**303rd F.A. Bn., 97th Inf. Div.** (Sept-King of Prussia, PA) J. W. Redding, 12017 Shirestone Ln., Dallas, TX 75234, (214) 233-7407  
**338th Engr. Regt.** (Oct-Louisville, KY) Herbert Schardein, 3523 Graham Rd., Louisville, KY 40207, (502) 895-8189  
**339th Engrs.** (July-Indianapolis) J. P. Hofrichter, 1718 Bird Dog Ct., Loveland, OH 45140, (513) 677-0267  
**342nd Ord. Depot Co.** (Sept-Pittsburgh) Nevin Woodside, 152 Spring Grove Rd., Pittsburgh, PA 15235, (412) 793-2017  
**390th, 413th Sig. Cos. AVN (WWII)** (Sept-Huron, OH) Leonard Wiktor, 703 Mayfair Blvd., Toledo, OH 43612, (419) 476-1147  
**405th AAA Gun Bn. (WWII)** (Oct-Roanoke, VA) Warren Dillard, 2033 10th St. NW, Roanoke, VA 24012, (703) 366-3576  
**425th Med. Bn. (Sep. & Attach Cos.-WWII)** (Oct-Orland Park, IL) William Brandner, 13811 N. 80th Ave., Orland Park, IL 60462, (312) 349-6783  
**439th AAA Bn. (WWII)** (Oct-Collinsville, IL) Charles Anderson, 1518 Monongalia Ave., Willmar, MN 56201, (612) 235-4865  
**457th Amph. Trk. Co.** (Sept-Louisville, KY) Herman Dellakamp, 2617 E. Walker Ave., Indianapolis, IN 46203, (317) 784-1422  
**458th Ord. Evac. (WWII)** (July-Hoxie, KS) Lester Guggell, Rt. 2, Meadville, MO 64659, (816) 938-4325  
**476th AAA AW Bn.** (Aug-Nashville, TN) Horace Ring, 351 Ocala Dr., Nashville, TN 37211, (615) 832-8980  
**478th AAA AW Bn. Assn.** (July-Pittsburgh) Henry Clayman, 3720 Brenbrook Dr., Randallstown, MD 21133, (301) 922-5861  
**497th AAA Gun Bn.** (Sept-Lynchburg, VA) LaVerne Huschka, 2141 E. Memorial Dr., Janesville, WI 53545, (608) 754-6039  
**512th Engr. LP Co. (WWII)** (Sept-Roanoke, VA) Landon Collins, Box 847, Pulaski, VA 24301, (703) 980-3047  
**524th MP Bn.** (Aug-Grand Forks, MI) Ben Proski, 3460 Peach Ridge NW, Grand Rapids, MI 49504, (616) 784-3003  
**553rd Heavy Engr. Bn.** (Sept-Chicago) Leo Wisniewski, 5720 W. Eddy St., Chicago, IL 60634, (312) 777-0075  
**555th Ordnance Co. Heavy (WWII)** (Sept-Milwaukee) Walter Merk, 7425 W. Meinecke Ave., Wauwatosa, WI 53213, (414) 476-7914  
**556th Bomb Sq., 387th Bomb Grp. (M) (WWII)** (Oct-Baton Rouge, LA) Paul Priday, 7755 Harriott Rd., Plain City, OH 43064, (614) 873-4378  
**605th Tank Destroyer Bn.** (Sept-Findlay, OH) Lawrence Montgomery, 120 E. 1st Ave., Plainwell, MI 49080, (616) 685-8729  
**643rd Tank Destroyer Bn. (WWII)** (Oct-Newport, RI) Royal Little, 107 Hope St., Providence, RI 02903, (401) 351-6232  
**682nd Engr. Combat Bn., 47th Inf. Div.** (Aug-Niagara Falls, NY) Peter Tomaka, 76 Lehigh Ave., Lackawanna, NY 14218, (716) 823-8771  
**687th F.A. Bn.** (Sept-Lawton, OK) Nels Block, 2306 9th St., Harlan, IA 51537, (712) 755-5510  
**693rd MG AW AB AA** (Aug-Wauseon, OH) Dale Lantz, 103 Vine St., Archbold, OH 43502, (419) 445-6441  
**709th Tank Bn.** (Sept-Lancaster, PA) Paul Claster, 19 Towne Terrace Apts., Middletown, NY 10940, (914) 343-4879  
**712th Tank Bn.** (Sept-Harrisburg, PA) Ray Griffin, Box 22, Aurora, NE 68818, (402) 694-2890  
**713th MP Bn.** (Sept-Hyde Park, NY) Leon Froats, 3 Watson Pl., Hyde Park, NY 12538, (914) 229-5055  
**722nd Engr. Depot Co. (WWII)** (Sept-Niagara Falls, NY) William Szabo, 626 80th St., Niagara Falls, NY 14304, (716) 283-9183  
**729th Railway Oper. Bn. (WWII)** (Sept-Tampa, FL) Albert Colello, 4251 4th Ave., Altosna, PA 16602, (814) 943-0551



Morris, 1800 Susquehannock Dr., McLean, VA 22102, (703) 356-4146

**772nd Tank Destroyer Bn.** (Oct-St. Louis) Erwin Buchhiet, 123 W. North St., Perryville, MO 63775, (314) 547-6573

**773rd Tank Destroyer Bn. Assn.** (Sept-Indianapolis) Edward McClelland, 4384 W. 182nd St., Cleveland, OH 44135, (216) 251-4243

**786th Tank Bn.** (Sept-Louisville, KY) Walter Zoll, 3531 Tyrone Dr., Louisville, KY 40218, (502) 452-6060

**792nd AAA AW Bn. (WWII)** (Oct-Traverse City, MI) Eugene Kattelus, 20030 Grand View, Detroit, MI 48219, (313) 531-4028

**795th AAA Bn.** (Sept-Philadelphia) Robert Lavelle, 506 Stark St., Moosic, PA 18507, (717) 457-9438

**805th Avn. Engr. Bn.** (Oct-Louisville, KY) James Tingle, Box 511, Ghent, KY 41045, (502) 347-5340

**809th T.D. Bn.** (Sept-Warwick, RI) Walter Sroka Sr., Rt. 117, RR #5, Box 4360, Coventry, RI 02816, (401) 397-3225

**813th Avn. Engr. Bn. (WWII)** (Aug-Springport, MI) Edwin Wolf, 19077 26½ Mile Rd., Albion, MI 49224, (517) 629-3520

**814th Avn Engr. Bn.** (Oct-Houston) Harriett McGregor, 210 34th St. Dr. SE, Cedar Rapids, IA 52403, (319) 366-0355

**831st Sq., 485th Bomb Grp.** (Sept-Charlotte, NC) Howard Woodyard, 3539 Butternut Dr., Lambertville, MI 48144, (313) 858-1776

**854th Engr. Avn Bn., 854th Spearheaders (WWII)** (Oct-Dallas) James Bethell, 6805 Galax Ct., Springfield, VA 22151, (703) 256-2988

**2072nd QM Trk. Co.** (Sept-Columbus, OH) Clarence Wardell, 400 Walnut Creek Pk., Box 465, Circleville, OH 43113, (614) 474-6071

**3429th Ordnance Co.** (Sept-Chicago) Ed Emeritz, 2832 N. 77th Ave., Elmwood Park, IL 60635, (312) 456-5215

**3482nd Ord. Co. (WWII)** (Aug-Greenville, SC) O. T. Ardis, Box 362, Summerton, SC 29148, (803) 485-4325

**3499th Ord. MAM, 864th Ord. HAM Co.** (Sept-Lapeer, MI) Frank Lucas, 4954 Allendale Dr., Richmond Hts., OH 44143, (216) 261-2218

**"A" Btry., 209th CA AA AW** (Sept-Menominee, MI) Edward Reidinger, 926 Elizabeth Ave., Marinette, WI 54143, (715) 735-3876

**"A" Btry., 226th AAA S.L. Bn.** (Sept-Nashville, TN) James McCrary, 132 Winwood Dr., Lebanon, TN 37087, (615) 444-2974

**"A" Co., Supply Bn., 3rd Arm'd Div.** (Aug-Atchison, KS) Lewis Shockey, 209 E. Riley, Atchison, KS 66002

**"B" Btry., 107th AAA Assn.** (Aug-Clinton, SC) Boyd Holtzclaw, 411 N. Broad St., Clinton, SC 29325, (803) 833-1069

**"B" Btry., 163rd AAA Bn.** (Sept-Pittsburgh) Joseph Hockycko, 422 Girard St., Johnstown, PA 15905, (814) 255-3552

**"B" Btry., 534th AA AW** (Sept-Sedalia, MO) Verle Craven, 405 N. Main, Erie, KS 66733, (316) 244-3237

**"B" Co., 4th Inf. Div 2/8 Mech. Inf. (1969-70-Vietnam)** (Aug-Madison Lake, MN) Jim Sheppard, Point Pleasant, Madison Lake, MN 56063, (507) 243-3776

**"B" Co., 82nd QM Bn. (3466th Ord. MAM Co.)** (Aug-Fancher, NY) Laura Standish, Box 13, Fancher, NY 14411, (716) 638-8642

**"B" Co., 282nd Engr. Combat Bn. (WWII)** (July-Dublin, OH) George Headlee, 7340 Brand Rd., Dublin, OH 43017, (614) 889-8604

**"B" Co., 437th Sig. Constr. Bn.** (Oct-Easton, MD) Monty Purviance, Whitton Rd., Rt. 2, Box 143B, Neshanic Station, NJ 08853, (201) 369-6691

**"C" Btry., 68th AFA, 1st Arm'd Div.** (Sept-Ft. Knox, KY) Bob Bard, 135 S. Lasalle St., Chicago, IL 60603

**"C" Co., 583rd AW Group, 3rd Plt.** (Aug-Tucker, GA) Marvin Rivers, 4404 LeVista Rd., Tucker, GA 30084, (404) 939-8953

**"C" Co., 736th Med. Tank Bn.** (Sept-Las Vegas, NV) Robert Hall, Rt. 1, Box 134, Proctor, WV 26055, (304) 455-3751

**"D" Co., 128th Inf. 32nd Div.** (Aug-Rice Lake, WI) Charles Jachim, Rt. 4, Box 21, Rice Lake, WI 54868, (715) 234-2574

**"D" Co., 410th Inf., 103rd Div.** (Sept-Topeka, KS) Dean Grayneal, 5439 NW Green Hill Rd., Topeka, KS 66618, (913) 288-1818

**"E" Co., 1st Regt., AGF Depot 2 (Ft. Ord-1944-46)** (Oct-Milwaukee) Ed Ehlers, 1483 Overlook Dr. E., Hubertus, WI 53033, (414) 628-2583

**"E" Co., 168th Inf. (IA Nat'l Guard-WWII)** (Sept-Shenandoah, IA) Vincent Connors, Box 735, Sidney, IA 51652, (712) 374-2866

**"E" Co., 341st Engrs. (WWII)** (Sept-Denver) James Thomas, 709 San Juan Ave., LaJunta, CO 81050, (303) 384-4635

**"E" Co., 728th Ord. Co., 103rd QM Regt., 28th Inf. Div.** (Aug-Gettysburg, PA) Guy Foulk, 60 Meadow Ln., Gettysburg, PA 17325, (717) 334-2228

**"G" Co., 28th Inf. Reg., 8th Div. (WWII)** (Sept-Natchez, MS) Robert Cupit, Rt. 2, Box 252, Lorman, MS 39096, (601) 786-3926

**"G" Co., 119th Inf., 30th Div.** (Oct-Tulahoma, TN) Richard Earll, Box 288, Union City, PA 16438, (814) 438-3940

**"HQ & HQ Co.," 3rd Engr. Spec. Brigade** (Oct-Nashville, TN) Joseph Borowiec, 7159 Meldrum Rd., Fair Haven, MI 48023, (313) 725-0287

**"H & S" Co., 864th Engr. Avn. Bn. (WWII)** (Aug-Dallas) Grove Duncan, 1015 41st St., Sacramento, CA 95819, (916) 456-9956

**"L" Co., 142nd Inf., 36th Div.** (Aug-Breckenridge, TX) H. L. Bunkley, Box 3, Breckenridge, TX 76024, (817) 559-3581

**"L" Co., 302nd Inf.** (Oct-Stroudsburg, PA) Charles Misner, 216 Bombay Ave., Westerville, OH 43081, (614) 891-4357

**"Serv." Btry., 623rd F.A. Bn. (1951-52)** (Aug-Lexington, KY) Billy Mayes, Rt. 2, Springfield, KY 40069, (606) 336-7432

**Nat'l Assn. Sixty Inf./Motorized Div.** (Aug-Topeka, KS) William Dorzweiler, 3749 SE 45th St., Topeka, KS 66609, (913) 862-1695

**Society of the 5th Inf. Div.** (Sept-Milwaukee) John Pflaum, 170 Evergreen, Elmhurst, IL 60126, (312) 834-3890

## Marines

**Banana Fleet Marines (Spec. Sarv. Sq.-1920-30)** (Oct-Myrtle Beach, SC) Joseph Baburek, 3463 S. 15th St., Omaha, NE 68108, (402) 731-4122

**"F" Co., 23rd Regt., 4th Marines** (Sept-Myrtle Beach, SC) Ralph Leinoff, 348B 147th St., Neponsit, NY 11694, (212) 634-5943

**H&S Co., 24th Marines** (Sept-Fredericksburg, VA) John Corso, 301 Essex St. #206, Lynn, MA 01902, (617) 593-7583

## Air Force

**8th Ground Air Support Command, 9th A.F.** (Oct-Omaha, NE) Bob Wilkins, Rt. 2, Box 57, Arlington, NE 68002, (402) 478-4767

**13th Ftr. Command, Sig. Hq. & Hq. Co.** (Sept-St. Louis) Thomas Gaden, 404 N. Irving, Ponca City, OK 74601, (405) 765-8609

**14th A.F. Flying Tigers Assn.** (Sept-Mackinac Island, MI) Jack Hill, 2150 Iroquois, Detroit, MI 48214

**20th Ftr. Group, 5th AF.** (WWII) (Oct-Los Angeles) John Mayer, 5515 Kerth Rd., St. Louis, MO 63128, (314) 487-5027

**28th Photo Recon. Sq. (WWII)** (Aug-Colorado Springs, CO) Ray Ott, 24 High Acres Rd., Ansonia, Ct 06401, (203) 734-3433

**32nd Troop Carrier Sq., 314th T.C. Grp., 9th A.F. (WWII)** (Oct-Atlanta) W.R. Bomar, 1706 Niskay Lake Tr. SW, Atlanta, GA 30331, (414) 344-3064

**34th Air Depot Grp., 12th A.F. (WWII)** (Sept-Dallas) Joe Myers, 2729 Ostrom Ave., Long Beach, CA 90815

**43rd Serv. Sq.** (Sept-Teague, TX) John Swinburn, 905 S. 9th, Teague, TX 75860, (817) 739-2546

**80th Ftr. Grp. (CBI)** (Oct-San Antonio, TX) Kenneth Moseley, 1259 White Oak Dr., Conyers, GA 30208, (404) 483-2884

**82nd Ftr. Group (P-38) (WWII)** (Aug-Denver) Ralph Embrey, 7865 E. Mississippi Ave., Denver, CO 80231, (303) 355-3325

**85th Depot Rep. Sq. (WWII)** (Oct-Chattanooga, TN) Charles Blackmore, Box 268, Union City, IN 47390, (317) 964-4161

**304th Ftr. Sq. Assn.** (July-Dayton, OH) Tracy Little, 3011 Westover St., Shreveport, LA 71108, (318) 635-2426

**315th Bomb Wg. (VH)** (16th, 501st, 502nd, 331st Bomb Grps., 24th, 73rd, 75th, 76th Air Serv. Grps.) (Oct-Cocoa Beach, FL) George Harrington, 4600 Ocean Beach Blvd. #505, Cocoa Beach, FL 32931, (305) 784-0342

**319th Bomb Grp., 319th Bomb Wg. (B-26, B-25, A-26)**

(Oct-Sacramento, CA) Harold Oyster, 662 Deering Dr., Akron, OH 44313, (216) 836-4716

**342nd Air. Sarv. Sq. (WWII)** (Oct-Bowling Green, KY) Stanley Pelican, Rt. 2, Box 44, Palmer, NE 68864, (308) 894-8715

**369th Ftr. Sq., 359th Ftr. Grp., 369th, 370th Sqdns.** (Aug-Chicago) Anthony Chardella, 105 Mohawk Trail Dr., Pittsburgh, PA 15235, (412) 793-9010

**451st Bomb Sq. Assn., 322nd Bomb Grp. (M) (B-26 Marauders)** (Sept-Atlanta) James Crumbliss, 2014 Shady Grove Dr., Bossier City, LA 71112, (318) 742-1225

**453rd Bomb Sq., 323rd Bomb Grp. (WWII)** (Aug-Rancho Cordova, CA) C. V. Sochocki, 1314 N. Brookfield St., South Bend, IN 46628, (219) 233-6044

**461st Air Serv. Sq., 9th Corps (WWII)** (Oct-Philadelphia) Robert Marcel, 159 Trionfo Ave., North Port, FL 33596, (813) 426-4896

**485th Bomb Grp.** (Sept-Charlotte, NC) E. L. Bundy, 5773 Middlefield Dr., Columbus, OH 43220, (614) 451-4589

**499th Air Serv. Sq., 305th Air Serv. Grp. (CBI)** (Sept-Raleigh, NC) H.G. Roberts, 500 N. King Charles, Raleigh, NC 27610

**832nd Avn Engrs.** (July-Baltimore) William Kratz, 5 Chickadee Dr., Terre Haute, IN 47803, (812) 877-2795

**871st Signal Co. Dap. Avn. (Guam-WWII)** (Sept-Nashville, TN) Herbert Shaffner, 605 N. 9th St., Marshall, IL 62441, (217) 826-5345

**3912th Air Base Sq., RAF Sta. (Wyton-Huntingtonshira, Eng-1950-52)** (Aug-Memphis, TN) Bill Parkhurst, Box 2881, Tulsa, OK 74101, (918) 446-6400

**Bombardier's Alumni Assn. (WWII)** (Aug-Nashville, TN) Bill Burmester, 485 Lincoln Ave., Mt. Vernon, NY 10552

**Bombardier Air Crew Unit (Wright-Patterson AFB-1950's)** (Sept-Dayton, OH) Arthur Hafft, 9232 51st St. No., Pinellas Park, FL 33565, (813) 544-5852

**Clinton County AFB-Gilder Unit** (Aug-Wilmington, OH) James Wixson, 316 Walnut St., Wilmington, OH 45177, (513) 382-4275

**33rd Trp. Carrier Sq., 374th Trp. Carrier Grp.** (July-Denver) Earl Kohler, 3361 S. Fairvax St., Denver, CO 80222, (303) 757-4596

**49th Ftr. Sq., 14th Ftr. Grp.** (Oct-Orlando, FL) Sheril Huff, 3200 Chetwood Dr., Del City, OK 73115, (405) 677-2683

**103rd Obsrv. Sq., (PA Air Nat'l Guard)** (Nov-Willow Grove, PA) J. E. Fernsler, 1519 Arden Way, Jacksonville Beach, FL 32250, (904) 246-2193

**463rd Sarv. Sq.** (Sept-Milford, IA) Edward Ellis, 321 Clearfield Ave., Norristown, PA 19403, (215) 539-9086

**841st S. Sq. (Hondo, TX-WWII)** (Sept-Springfield, IL) A. R. Vogt, 610 Division St., Geneva, IL 60134, (312) 232-4167

**1654th Ord. MM** (Aug-Bloomington, IL) Ernie Gerdes, 501 State St., Benson, IL 61516, (309) 394-2517

## Miscellaneous

**Amputees of WWII (McCloskey Gen. Hospital)** (Aug-Louisville, KY) Orville Martin, 2510 Hayward Rd., Louisville, KY 40222, (502) 426-1529

**Bataan & Corregidor Survivors, Far-East EX-POWS** (Aug-Fontana Dam, NC) Wayne Carringer, Box 46, Robbinsville, NC 28771, (704) 479-6205

**National Stearman Fly-In** (Sept-Galesburg, IL) Ted McCullough, 2310 Monmouth Blvd., Galesburg, IL 61401, (309) 342-2298

**Nat'l Organ. of WW Nurses** (Sept-Salt Lake City) Ethel Redfield, 569 S. Main St., Red Lion, PA 17356, (717) 244-9132

**Paarl Harbor Survivors Assn.** (Dec-Liberty, NY) John Kuzma, 8 West End Ave., Binghamton, NY 13905, (607) 729-2122

## Reunion Guidelines

Outfit Reunion notices are published for Legionnaires only and must be submitted on official forms. To obtain forms, send a self-addressed, stamped envelope to: O.R. Form, THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE, P.O. Box 1055, Indianapolis, IN 46206. Notices must be received at least seven months before reunions are scheduled and will be published only on a first-come, first-served basis.



# Contending with Communists

Continued from page 14

**Q.** Will Eastern Europe ever again be free?

**A.** Yes. I think the Russian people themselves will become free one of these days. And Eastern Europe will be free before then. The countries of Eastern Europe have less fully internalized Communist controls than the Soviet Union. Nobody, least of all the Soviet Union, knows whether or not those governments could be maintained if there were not so many hundreds of thousands of Soviet troops in Eastern Europe.

**Q.** Has the Afghanistan invasion given the Soviets much of a black eye before the world?

**A.** I think the whole world knows they are engaged there in a brutal war against the civilian population. Terrible. Everybody knows, too, about the heroic struggle of the Afghanistan people. The brutality grows as the Soviets spend more human lives and military resources there.

**Q.** Is there anything that we can do to get them out?

**A.** Well, we do a number of things. We support the efforts of the Secretary-General to negotiate a withdrawal. We talk to them about it whenever we get the chance.

**Q.** With any effect?

**A.** Not so far. Many people I know believe that the Soviets will never leave Afghanistan. It was always a major geopolitical goal of the Soviets, giving them a piece of territory that opened onto South Asia and that strategically is very important to them.

**Q.** Mrs. Kirkpatrick, what would it take to get the Soviets to give up military expansionism and their dreams of world conquest, and really sit down and seriously negotiate ways to achieve peace?

**A.** I really hate to say this, but I don't think that's going to happen. I think that the expectation of conflict with

the non-Communist world is at the very core of Communism. Their whole philosophy postulates a continuing struggle between Communist and non-Communist countries until a supposed final triumph of Communism.

It is very clear that this struggle is the *norm*. It is very important to understand that they believe that opposition to us is the normal, permanent condition of our world.

It means that while we can work at particular problems with the Soviets and get limited agreements with them—and I think we should work toward those all the time as hard as we can and with as much ingenuity as we can—there won't be any kind of breakthrough to mutual understanding. There isn't going to be any harmony with the Soviet Union, I fear. But that doesn't necessarily mean that the opposite of harmony is war.

We are going to have to accept the fact that opposition between us, between our ways of life, is likely to be a permanent fixture of our world—but within that it is possible to cooperate, to work out areas of agreement and, especially, to contain conflict between us.

In principle, it ought to be possible to work out arms reduction, arms control and arms reduction agreements, providing they can be verified. It ought to be possible to work out troop reduction agreements, again providing they can be verified. It ought to be possible to work out enough understanding that at least we have fail-safe mechanisms to make sure that we don't ever slip or slide into a conflict.

---

***"I do think [the USSR is] prepared to use force and violence to extend its influence in some situations."***

---

**Q.** How do you feel we are now doing in this clash between the forces of freedom and Communism?

**A.** The trends are mixed. The Soviets launched a rapid expansion of their power and control in the '70s. Besides moving into Africa and Central America, they moved into Syria. They moved into Afghanistan. They supported Vietnam's move into Cambodia. I think that expansion has now been stopped.

The Soviets are chess players. They take a vulnerable piece of territory then use that as a point of departure to take on next-door neighbors. Having taken Nicaragua by 1979, they would have expected to have Salvador and Guatemala, etc. by now; or having taken Angola, they would normally have expected to have Angola's neighbors, perhaps Zaire.

**Q.** What does all this mean in terms of our own armed forces and defense policies?

**A.** We simply have to face the fact that for the sake of our own freedom and the preservation of democracy in our world, we *must* remain at least as strong as the Soviets. We must be second to none—and, certainly, not second to them. We cannot afford to let a power that thinks it is going to conquer the world become stronger than we are. We simply must maintain the kind and number of forces sufficient to defend ourselves effectively. □



Ambassador Kirkpatrick during interview with *The American Legion Magazine's* editor-in-chief.





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Upon receipt of a request from you, the M.I.B. will arrange disclosure of any information it may have in your file. Medical information will only be disclosed to your attending physician. If you question the accuracy of information in the Bureau's file you may seek correction in accordance with the procedures set forth in the Federal Fair Credit Reporting Act. The address of the Bureau's information office is P.O. Box 105, Essex Station, Boston, Mass. 02112; Phone (617) 426-3660.

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Through age 29	\$120,000	\$108,000	\$96,000	\$84,000	\$72,000	\$60,000	\$48,000	\$36,000	\$24,000	\$12,000
30-34	96,000	86,400	76,800	67,200	57,600	48,000	38,400	28,800	19,200	9,600
35-44	54,000	48,600	43,200	37,800	32,400	27,000	21,600	16,200	10,800	5,400
45-54	26,400	23,760	21,120	18,480	15,840	13,200	10,560	7,920	5,280	2,640
55-59	14,400	12,960	11,520	10,080	8,640	7,200	5,760	4,320	2,880	1,440
60-64	9,600	8,640	7,680	6,720	5,760	4,800	3,840	2,880	1,920	960
65-69	6,000	5,400	4,800	4,200	3,600	3,000	2,400	1,800	1,200	600
70-74*	3,960	3,564	3,168	2,772	2,376	1,980	1,584	1,188	792	396
75*-Over	3,000	2,700	2,400	2,100	1,800	1,500	1,200	900	600	300
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Yes ☐ No ☐ If no, give reason \_\_\_\_\_
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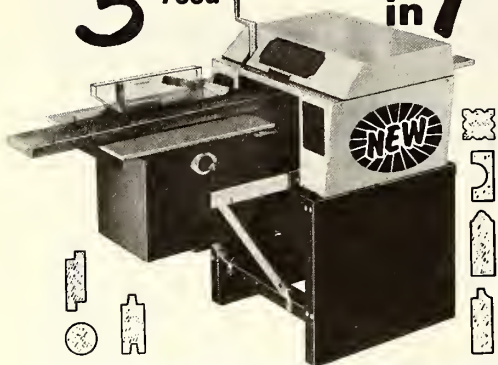
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# The Nation's Press

Continued from page 21

The answer, emphatically, is no! It is not good because a press corps without public support cannot long remain useful to itself or to the nation. At best, it would be intimidated into impotence in public affairs. At worst, it would become a tool of censorship and control. In either case, it could no longer serve the vital function the Founding Fathers envisioned for the press: keeping the American people and their government informed and actively involved.

The American press is like none other. It is an extraordinary mix of different and diverse parts—a fact the harshest critics constantly ignore when they assault “the press” as a single-minded monolith of some sort. Today, the press consists of 1,710 daily newspapers ranging in size and influence from “The Wall Street Journal” (circulation: 1,925,722) and “The New York Times” (905,675 daily) to the Sunnyside (Wash.) “Daily News” (3,218) and the Sweetwater (Texas) “Reporter” (4,793). Each day, newspapers reach an estimated 123 million readers. In addition, there are more than 7,600 weekly newspapers and 10,000-plus magazines, not to mention thousands of neighborhood papers, school and church publications, books, periodicals and scientific journals.

Not included, of course, are more than 9,100 radio stations in the country, 1,079 television stations and fast-expanding cable networks. Although critics often lump the broadcast media into “the press,” that is both inaccurate and misleading because their news interests, attitudes and operations are different from those of the print media. Dan Rather, Sam Donaldson and Ted Koppel are well-known newscasters, of course, but none of them speaks for less celebrated editors of local newspapers.

If any single trait characterizes the varied group of editors who run American newspapers, it is their editorial independence and the pride they take in that. Their newspapers reflect that sense of individualism and independence. That's why it's grossly unfair to blame “the press” for alleged sins of any one paper.

The editors of the “Chicago Tribune,” for instance, have *nothing* to do with the news or editorial practices of the “Washington Post.” It is not being fastidious to point out, therefore, that the “Post,” which published

the Janet Cooke hoax about heroin addiction among children, is not the “Detroit News.” Or that when “The New York Times” printed a phony story about Cambodia, the newspapers in Dallas, San Francisco and other cities did not print the story and should not bear blame for it.

The generalization of criticism of the press, which is common and seemingly deliberate these days, corrupts all chance of constructive change. Innocent papers are repeatedly slandered in public while the errant newspaper can hide behind the facade of “the press.” The result: All papers get smeared.

To raise standards generally and help set ethical procedures, the American Society of Newspaper Editors diligently works through committees year in and year out. It is a fact of American newspapering that the most caustic, but also most constructive, critics of the papers are the editors themselves.

If you believe journalists are arrogant, biased, rude, accusatory, deviant, insensitive, self-righteous, intolerant clods—if you believe, in other words, what “Time” says—you might drop in on any gathering of editors and reporters these days. They regularly invite and listen attentively to their sharpest critics, including Herbert Schmetz of Mobil, Reed Irvine of Accuracy in Media and Kurt Luedtke, author of “Absence of Malice.” Pollsters, college professors, government officials, lawyers, feminists, business leaders—all get a chance to counsel the press on what it's doing wrong.

What editors seldom hear from their professional critics, however, are practical ways to improve their newspapers. The criticism usually boils down to demands that the press be less arrogant, less sensational, more sensitive and more responsible—which most editors will insist they already are, to their profession and to their readers. Behind the demands always lie the implied threat of coercion if the editors do not come to heel.

Even as editors strive to improve their papers, they are increasingly vulnerable to intimidation and gnawing self-criticism. An article in the Sunday magazine of “The New York Times” by Martin Garbus, a New York trial lawyer who often represents libel litigants, made this point:

“Press spokesmen routinely deny that they kill articles because of the

Continued on page 44



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# The Nation's Press

Continued from page 42

risk of libel, but the chilling effect is well known to lawyers who work with the media. . . . More and more, I see unflattering adjectives removed, incisive analyses of people and events watered down, risky projects dropped."

Editors will concede that much criticism of the press is justified. Reporters and editors sometimes are pushy, pretentious and self-righteous—especially, it seems, when they're on television. They do over-emphasize "bad" news and slight good-news items. They do make mistakes, and too often are reluctant to admit them. Occasionally, they do reckless things that raise valid questions about their adherence to democratic principles.

One saving grace, however, is the self-correcting nature of newspapering and newspaper people. The paper is a public record. Any errors of fact, judgment or language are right out in the open, usually in big black headlines. Readers react and newspapers adjust because no reporter or editor enjoys looking stupid in public.

Understand too, however, that the newspaper is read (and sometimes misread) by large numbers of people—individuals with different educational levels, different interests, different expertise, with different attitudes and perceptions. It is no alibi to point out, as Eric Sevareid once did, that "ignorant and biased reporting has its counterpart in ignorant and biased reading. We do not speak into a void."

Columnist Joseph Kraft recently defined journalists' limitations this way:

"We are not scholars or even experts. We cannot, accordingly, be original sources of light. We depend heavily, if not entirely, on what other people tell us. Our professional skill lies in judging sources and in fitting bits and pieces of evidence into coherent patterns."

Reporters and editors operate on the assumption that the public has, as they put it, "a right to know" and newspapers have a duty to inform them.

A right to know what? Essentially, what people in public office at all levels are thinking, saying and doing—even if that sort of information might prove embarrassing to the officeholder. The principle is that employees on the public payroll are beholden to the people, and the public has a right to know how they're performing.

Obviously, the press and the people

can't know everything that's happening every day in government; government is too big for that. And there are limits, long acknowledged by the press, on publication of matters clearly connected to national security. The well-publicized conflicts between press and government on national security issues—publication of the "Pentagon Papers," for instance—tend to obscure the fairly good working relationships between press and military that go on daily all over the world.

In the most recent set-to between press and Pentagon over the barring of reporters from the invasion of Grenada, television executives and some editors blundered by claiming a "right" they did not have. President Reagan as Commander-in-Chief clearly possessed the right to protect the operation and to do what he believed to be necessary in the national interest.

***"In wars and times of national crisis, the press generally is viewed with respect and trust. At most other times, it is a target of suspicion and scorn."***

But it's outrageous to suggest, as some press critics have, that newsmen would deliberately or ignorantly sabotage the operation had they been told about it. American reporters and correspondents have long since proven their courage and devotion to country in combat. Rather than having any explicit right to be in Grenada, they had a duty to be there, as they have whenever American interests are involved.

"Duty" is not an attribute usually associated with the press. More common are such derogatory terms as "sensational," or "negative," or "slanted." Those terms may seem to have validity on days when newspapers are filled with stories of crime, violence, controversy—"Bad News."

But that kind of reportage is not what drives news staffs. Editors normally do not make judgments on whether the news is "good" or "bad" because reported events usually are



neither, or a mixture of both. The journalistic philosophy, for better or for worse, is to print the news and let readers make their own judgments. And they do, often in surprising ways.

While no two newspapers are exactly alike, they all must compete as business products in the open market. It is clear that American readers prefer something of everything in their papers—a veritable supermarket of news, entertainment, information, opinion and analysis. The formula may change, but the “mix” is essential for a successful newspaper.

The necessity for an American newspaper to compete and earn its own way exercises a discipline and control over news operations that no outside force could ever duplicate. A newspaper that brazenly defied community needs and standards, that deliberately deprecated the ethics or morals of its readers to “sell newspapers,” as the saying goes, would not be long for this world.

The fact is, newspapers depend for their sustenance on readers and advertisers (the more the better), and none ever has been arrogant or self-righteous enough to commit suicide.

By every measure, the American press today is far superior to what it was as recently as 25 years ago. The wild sensationalizing has pretty much passed with a couple notable exceptions. Accuracy and fairness have markedly improved. Coverage of business, international affairs and social trends has expanded with more and better analyses. The most successful papers have been those that stressed editorial excellence—“The Wall Street Journal,” “The Los Angeles Times,” “The Boston Globe,” “The Dallas News,” “The New York Times,” among others.

This is not to say that newspapers don't have a long way to go, but only to suggest that they learn to move in the right direction.

There are good newspapers but no perfect ones. Occasionally, a paper will do something excellently. But a newspaper is the end product of thousands of individual judgments, often made in haste under the pressure of a deadline and without the advantage of knowing everything about everything.

In truth, it's remarkable how many things they do right.

*Continued on page 46*

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# The Nation's Press

Continued from page 45

Instead of incessantly beating the press for its alleged wrongs, it may be time to take a fresh look at what's right with the press.

What's right, to begin with, is that the press is always with us—and at a bargain price. No matter where you live in America, a newspaper—or a bunch of them—is readily available, often at your doorstep. Average price of a daily is 25 cents, two bits, less than a cup of coffee in most places. That takes some management ingenuity in inflationary times, and it requires editorial talent to make them so habit-forming.

The press routinely brings order out of the chaos of news. Whether it's interest rates, crime in the streets, the Middle East, or a multitude of other happenings, the press puts events into perspective by making judgments about their importance. Top stories go on page one, the rest follow in declining news value.

Newspapers move things—and

people. By publishing something like \$20 billion in advertising a year, newspapers move consumer goods as no other medium does. They move people, too—to rage, to pity, to action, to thought, to cheers. Nowhere else do all those community emotions and interests come together so well.

Newspapers remember things and thus enrich our heritage. They rail at us during elections and speak eloquently at Christmas, Veterans Day, Easter and July 4th. They remember the unfortunate and organize good deeds. A Detroit newspaper recently rallied its community to contribute nearly \$500,000 to keep branch libraries open.

Editorially, papers are looking better these days as improved technology permits greater use of color, better graphics and clearer printing. (No one has come up with a foolproof way of preventing ink from coming off the newsprint, but someone surely will). They have become increasingly responsive to readers' interests, expanding television coverage to areas such as health and science news, environmental and leisure reports.

The press remains sharply competitive. Despite concern over the past decade about a trend toward concen-

## Who's Watching The Watchdog?

It's often said the press answers to no one and can, therefore, get away with being irresponsible. "Who's Watching the Watchdog?" as one recent article asked.

"Watchdogs" obviously need freedom to do their job, but no editor or newspaper is ever free of restraint—unless they're out of business.

Reporters and photographers answer for their work to editors. Editors answer to general managers. General managers answer to publishers. Publishers answer to their boards of directors. Directors answer to their stockholders. All answer to: employees, readers, advertisers, competitors, libel lawyers, civic officials, accountants, professors, students, media critics—everyone, in fact, who comes in touch with the newspaper.

The restraints are not theoretical. Directors dismiss publishers, change policies and sometimes shut papers down. Publishers fire managers, managers change editors, editors replace staff, depending on the paper's success in the marketplace. A newspaper builds a constituency that it must serve. If it doesn't, the paper's demise is predictable.

Nothing restrains quite like the threat of extinction. ☐





tration of ownership, the good papers still scramble to collect the news of the day and present it in a coherent way. With so many publications available, it's easy to compare one against the other and determine the best.

The "watchdog" does bring our attention to issues, even though he barks wildly sometimes at such minor matters as Boy George from England. The press made us aware of yellow rain in Cambodia, Soviet aggression in Afghanistan, Communist strategies in Central America. It has called attention to environmental pollution, dangerous chemicals in food, medical malpractice, shoddy products and legal shenanigans, plus its traditional task of watching governmental operations.

Newspapers are more open and honest today, too, about their errors and limitations. They are publishing corrections more readily in prominent places. They're inviting reader involvement, and they're increasing the space in their papers for views contrary to their own.

Thomas Jefferson could not possibly have envisioned the American press as it is today. But he surely would recognize—and value—the essential role it performs, pratfalls and all. □



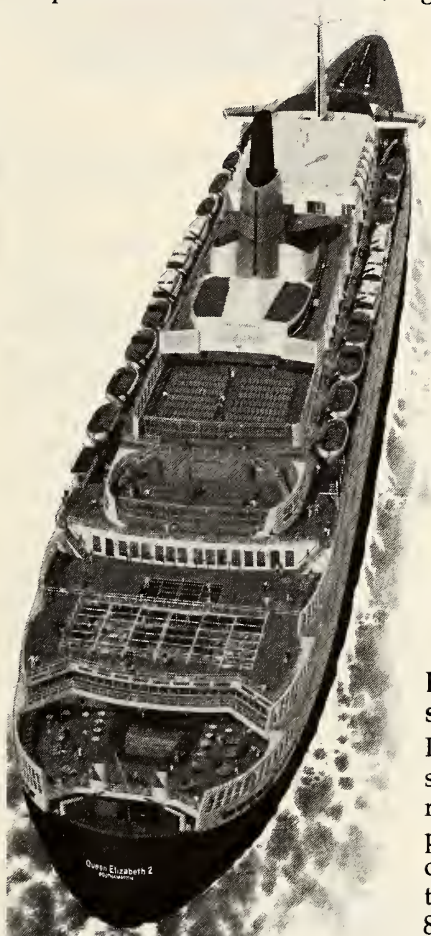
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# Energy Dilemma

*Continued from page 19*

Daniel P. Moynihan, D.-N.Y., introduced legislation in 1980 to deal with the problem he said, "It will be possible to make profoundly gross mistakes here if we do not do research first, mistakes that would cost billions."

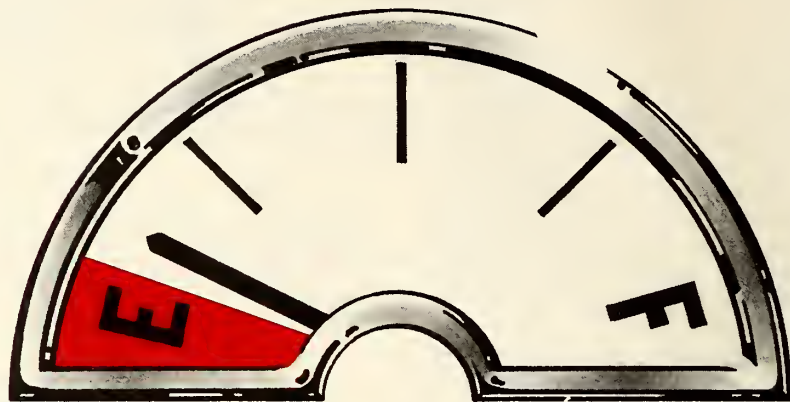
There is little disagreement that acid rain is caused at least in part by sulfur dioxide emissions. The source of those emissions is in dispute, but northeastern state governors and officials in some parts of Canada firmly believe that their acid rains are caused by coal-burning utilities in midwestern and western states.

Acid rain and snow occur when sulfur dioxide combines with moisture in the atmosphere. How the combination takes place is not understood clearly, but prevailing west-to-east winds across the US carry the acid rain and snow and drop it in the Northeast and Canada. The northeastern states assert that the acid threatens their lakes, forests and wildlife, and their governors want Congress to enact a national electricity tax to fund research and development of means to solve the problem.

If all the environmental problems cannot be solved and coal's potential in the energy future is limited to one degree or another, what then can meet our energy needs? When the oil crisis was most threatening, the nation looked backward for answers to ancient energy sources and forward to exotic new sources. But experts now say that all those sources together can be expected to supply no more than 10 to 15 percent of US energy needs by 2000.

Ancient Persians and Greeks used waterwheels and windmills to supply energy. But hydroelectric power sites in this country now are almost fully developed, and hydropower's share of electric generating capacity is expected to decline from the current 14 percent to 9 percent by 2000. The use of wind to generate electricity also is limited by geography. Geothermal energy sources are more severely limited by geography. Solar power has begun to pay off in home heating, but solar technologies are not yet practical for large scale generation of electricity. The synthetic fuel development investments of utilities and government that looked so promising a decade ago now are reduced or abandoned. Biomass, referring to the use of garbage and other wastes, is producing

*Continued on page 49*



## Coping with a New Oil Crisis

By Donald Paul Hodel

**I**f the Persian Gulf were blocked today, about one-fifth of the Free World's oil supply might be cut off for an indeterminate period. The direct impact on the US would be less than might be anticipated because of changes that have occurred since the 1973 Arab oil embargo and the 1978 Iranian Revolution.

The US no longer imports a large percentage of its oil from countries bordering the Persian Gulf. Unlike in 1973, we have a strong conservation ethic and a Strategic Petroleum Reserve of nearly 400 million barrels—enough to replace about 90 days of net oil imports. Arab nations now provide only 15 percent of our imported oil, while Mexico (our largest individual foreign supplier), and Canada and Venezuela supply more than one third of our total oil imports.

Moreover, today we import only slightly more oil from *all* OPEC nations (1.8 million barrels a day) than we did from Saudi Arabia *alone* in 1973. Saudi Arabia now ranks fifth on our list of foreign suppliers and fur-

nishes only 8 percent of total net imports. Iran, once considered a key supplier, furnishes only 1 percent.

World conditions have also changed. There is now considerable excess oil capacity, lower worldwide consumption, better conservation measures and utilization of a more diverse assortment of fuels. Furthermore, the US Strategic Petroleum Reserve has more than tripled since 1980.

Nonetheless, any longterm closing of the Strait of Hormuz would have serious impact on western nations. Although the US is not heavily dependent on Persian Gulf oil, many of our allies are. Because our agreement with the International Energy Agency (IEA) requires sharing among member nations in the event of serious supply disruption—and we are committed to fulfilling our IEA obligations—any longterm disruption would cause domestic prices to rise and spot shortages to occur. Oil shortages would affect *every* Free World nation, whether largely dependent on Arab oil or not.

Still, the US is better prepared today than it was during either of the past two oil crunches, both of which were exacerbated by government overreaction and regulation. Since then, our government, and our people, have made significant headway toward avoiding a repetition of past mistakes, and remarkable strides toward eliminating our life-or-death dependency on foreign oil supplies. □



*Donald Paul Hodel, a power-industry expert, is the US Secretary of Energy.*



energy only in limited quantities under special circumstances.

America's future energy needs, as projected to 2000, cannot be met fully with a combination of oil and natural gas, coal, hydropower, wind power and exotic new energy sources. Current projections of energy production and consumption are of course subject to the influence of price, technological and other changes that cannot be foreseen. But total energy consumption surely will continue its historic growth although conservation habits learned since 1973 probably will continue to hold down the rate of growth. Energy consumption already is increasing as the nation has emerged from the recent economic recession.

Many electric utilities once assumed nuclear power would meet their future needs not met by coal-fired and other conventional generating plants. There already are more than 80 nuclear power plants with operating licenses in the US, and they are supplying nearly 13 percent of the nation's electricity. Industry experts projected an increase to 22 percent by 2000.

Nuclear power does not cause acid rains, it cannot be disrupted by foreign suppliers and it produces a kilowatt hour of electricity at lower cost than coal or oil. But nuclear power is plagued with problems of its own. Those problems have brought to some municipally-owned and investor-owned utilities the financial distress that threatens brownouts and blackouts in the towns, cities and regions they serve.

US nuclear power history is ironic. After the US dropped two atomic bombs on Japan in 1945 to end WWII, Congress was eager to demonstrate to the world that the atom also was capable of peaceful uses. Congress declared that peaceful applications would "cause profound changes in our way of life," and it invested billions of dollars in research and development of nuclear power plants, merchant ships and other applications. Utilities started building a few nuclear plants in the 1950s and 1960s, but their capital costs restrained widespread construction when oil and coal were plentiful and cheap. As oil and coal prices rose in the 1970s, more nuclear plants were planned and started.

Nuclear plants generally are larger, more expensive and more complex than electric plants fired with coal or oil. The complexity stems in part from safety considerations, and government regulators and electric utilities took precautions to guard against the potential dangers of radioactive re-

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## Energy Dilemma

leases in serious nuclear power accidents. The precautions seemed adequate. The US Nuclear Regulatory Commission in its 1978 report to the President stated, "As in previous years, there was no nuclear accident causing detectable injury to members of the public at any licensed power reactor in the US."

Then, on March 28, 1979, an accident occurred in one of two nuclear generating units at Three Mile Island in Pennsylvania. It caused no loss of life, but demonstrated that accidents can happen, as anti-nuclear groups claimed. It attracted nationwide press and public attention, and led the Nuclear Regulatory Commission to much greater caution.

Since the accident, new nuclear plant construction has come to a halt. Today, about 50 plants are in various construction stages, but all were planned or started before the accident. In the five years since, no new plants

**"Since [Three Mile Island], new nuclear plant construction has come to a halt."**

have been ordered in the US. Utilities instead have canceled 100 plants that were planned or in early construction stages. Cancellations are costly, but financial distress has overtaken utilities with plants too far advanced to be canceled.

Utility distress made news in mid-1983 when Washington Public Power Supply System in the Pacific Northwest defaulted on \$2.25 billion of bonds issued to finance nuclear construction. It was the largest municipal bond default in US history. WPPSS a decade ago had plans for five nuclear plants. Two were canceled and two partially built and mothballed. One finally received an NRC license, but it was seven years behind schedule, and its estimated \$3.2 billion final cost was six times the original figure.

WPPSS is not unique. The Diablo Canyon plant in California, begun 18 years ago and virtually finished eight years ago, has yet to generate electricity. Meanwhile, its estimated final cost has soared to \$4.2 billion from \$300 million in 1966. The Zimmer plant in

Ohio, 97 percent complete when the NRC ordered construction stopped in 1982, would cost \$2 billion to complete and may instead be converted to coal. The \$7 billion Marble Hill nuclear facility in Indiana has been abandoned. The future of the \$6 billion Seabrook facility in New Hampshire is uncertain, and a Wall Street stock analyst has said, "The fate of the whole company is in question."

Utility executives and government regulators blame each other. Many believe nuclear power is "here to stay" because it already is here and coal cannot replace it. Director Freeman of TVA, which since 1979 has canceled four nuclear reactors and deferred four more, says throwing away the nuclear option would be unfortunate because "the nation needs a better alternative than more imported oil or air-polluting coal." He does not see "any imminent safety threat" from nuclear power, but "we went too far too fast in deploying a reactor type we knew too little about." Moreover, he believes that nuclear power generation—in some form—could play a valuable role in our economy for several hundred years.

Other nations are not hesitating. According to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, France soon will be generating 50 percent of its electricity with nuclear power and Japan 35 percent. Finland now generates 40 percent. A half-dozen more countries generate a larger amount of electricity with nuclear power than the US's 13 percent. Those countries cannot afford to hesitate. Japan, for instance, has imported more than 99 percent of its energy.

Although the US is not as dependent on imported oil as are some other nations, it still remains vulnerable to a disruption of foreign oil supplies. In recent months, US oil imports have been increasing because of a cold winter, rising industrial production and greater use of autos. If our oil imports again were disrupted by a Mideast war or for any other reason, our economy again could be disrupted too by inflation or recession or both. The risks of US dependence on imported oil thus appear to remain substantial and to require alternative energy sources. Quite apparently, however, we cannot depend largely or wholly on coal and at the same time have a clean environment. Solar, hydro and wind power are not yet satisfactory answers. The only other alternative now available is nuclear power, and the economic risks of not proceeding with it might ultimately be greater than the safety risks. □



## ORBEN'S WORLD

Remember the good ol' days when phone directories were a thousand pages and phone bills weren't?

We know a man whose work habits have inspired the personnel department to come up with a new job description: on-the-job retirement.

This may be hard to believe, but they do have investigative reporters in Russia. What they investigate most is how to get back from Siberia.

If you don't think video games are a problem, think again. Yesterday I gave my young son a kite. He said he liked it, but asked, "Where do you put the quarter?"

I'm not going to worry about foreign competitors until I order the "businessman's lunch" and get sukiyaki.



*Real macho is lighting your cigar with a "Thank you for not smoking" sign.*

**Orben's First Law of Gardening:** The people who take the time to smell the roses are rarely the people who plant, fertilize, cultivate and spray them.

If you can keep your head about you while all about you are losing theirs, you've already found another job.

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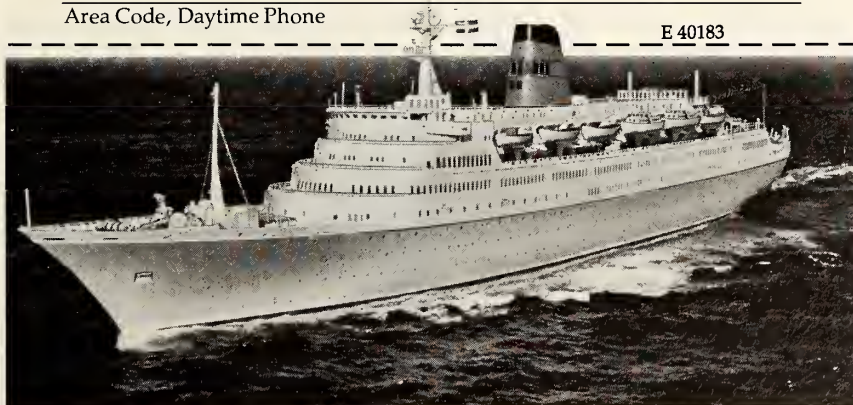
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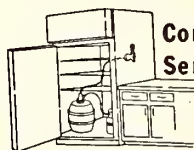


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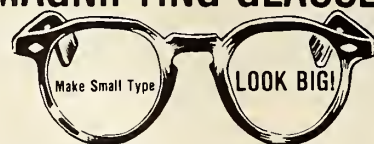
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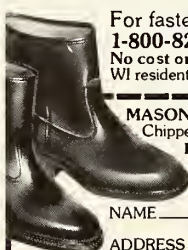
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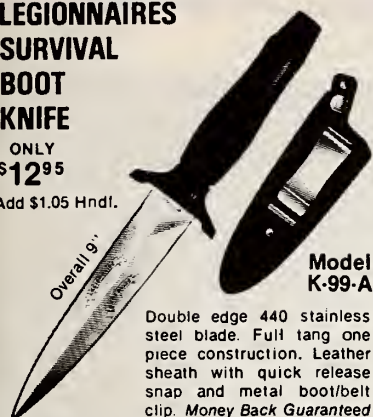
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# Save the Eagle!



**Stringent conservation efforts are helping our national symbol, once virtually extinct, make a comeback. Yet the battle to save the bald eagle is far from won.**

**T**he big, white-headed bird scanned a South Dakota meadow from its perch.

Below, a camouflaged hunter raised his rifle, fixed the crosshairs of its telescopic sight on the bird's breast, held his breath and squeezed the trigger. Fifteen hundred miles away in California, another hunter took aim at an immature "big brown bird."

Both bagged their quarries.

Were it not for these hunters, the California eagle might have helped reestablish a nesting and breeding area on the state's Channel Islands. Were it not for greed, the South Dakota bald eagle might have succeeded in raising her young.

---

*Ted Blankenship is a free-lance writer and photographer whose articles and photos have appeared in numerous national magazines.*

Bald eagles are protected by three federal laws: the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, the Endangered Species Act and the Bald Eagle Act (which also protects golden eagles). The three acts cover capturing, killing and selling parts of the birds or whole birds, and set penalties ranging from a minimum of a \$2,000 fine to a maximum fine of \$20,000 and up to two years in prison.

Despite tough penalties, the illegal hunting continues. To stop the slaughter, the US Fish and Wildlife Service has conducted successful "sting" operations in New Mexico, Oklahoma, Washington, Oregon, California, Arizona and South Dakota.

Last June, 38 people in South Dakota were indicted in what FWS officials dubbed "Operation Eagle." It was a two-year investigation that resulted in six convictions and 19 guilty pleas, with

sentences ranging from 90 days to a year in jail. Some offenders agreed to perform public service in lieu of a jail term, and six cases were dismissed.

US Attorney Phil N. Hogen, District of South Dakota, who directed "Operation Eagle," said, "Some eagle carcasses are sold whole while others are cut up and their feathers, talons and beaks made into Indian-style ornaments, some of which sell for as much as \$1,000."

"Some Indians want eagles for their feathers, which are used in religious ceremonies," said FWS Agent John Cooper of Pierre, S.D. "But a tremendous number of whites also know there is a market for dance fans, bustles, women's hair ties and eagle-talon necklaces. They know that others will pay large sums of money to add these items to their collections or to use for interior decorating."

The Indians' dilemma is that eagles and their feathers are sacred to them and they've "been a part of the Sioux heritage since their beginnings on this earth," Cooper said.

Federal laws also protect the Indians' right to own eagle feathers, though it is unlawful for Indians to sell them, Cooper said. Birds found dead from natural causes are sent to a government-operated repository in Pocatello, Idaho, to which Indians may apply for the feathers.





## By Ted Blankenship

center in Bartlesville, Okla.

Sherrod wants courts to change their lenient attitude about such crimes. And there is some evidence that courts are doing just that: the South Dakota convictions, for example, and similar court actions in 1981 in Oklahoma, New Mexico and Arizona. In those three states, eagle feathers and products made from them were valued at over \$500,000; however, the 31 persons convicted in the South Dakota case paid fines totalling only \$20,000.

**E**agles are also getting help through "hacking" programs throughout the country. Hacking is a procedure that teaches young eagles bred in captivity to fly and hunt in protected areas without adult birds' help. After they begin to fly, the amount of food is gradually reduced, thus encouraging them to forage for themselves. In 1983, 57 bald eagles—the largest number ever—were "hacked" in programs from the Adirondacks and Berkshires to the Ozarks and the Georgia coast.

Programs like these, and stiffer enforcement and penalties, are helping the bald eagle make a comeback. Scientists estimate that, 200 years ago, there were 25,000 bald eagles in the US; by the 1960s, they were nearly extinct. By 1970, thanks to conservation efforts, their numbers reached nearly 1,000. Today, there are about 5,000 in the continental US.

Still, much to our national shame, the eagle remains a "threatened and endangered species" south of Canada. But every citizen can help:

- Report to the US Fish and Wildlife Service any person selling eagle feathers, talons or beaks.

- Report sightings of bald eagles. The FWS wants to know how many there are and where they are, to maximize conservation and protection efforts for them.

- Do not disturb nests. Eagles, despite their size and power, are easily frightened, and may abandon nests tampered with by humans. Instead, when you locate a nest, tell a game warden or forest ranger.

- If you find an injured eagle, call an FWS or a conservation officer. □



## About Eagles

Adopted as a national symbol in 1782—beating out Benjamin Franklin's wild turkey—the American bald eagle is among the strongest birds of prey. Although not exceptionally swift in flight, the adult can dive at speeds over 100 miles per hour. It possesses exceptionally keen eyesight.

The adult female is larger than the male, weighing about 14 pounds and having an eight-foot wingspan on a 42-inch body. The male weighs from eight to 10 pounds, is about 35 inches long and has a wingspan of 6½ feet.

Found in every state except Hawaii, the largest nesting populations are in the Great Lakes regions, Florida and Washington. Eagles generally mate for life and add to their nests with each passing year. The largest nest ever found was 20 feet deep and 10 feet wide; it weighed about 4,000 pounds. Built to be sturdy, some nests are occupied for as long as 35 years.

Eagles lay from one to three eggs, and parents take turns sitting on them until they hatch—about 35 days. Eaglets can walk in six weeks and begin to fly after three months. Dark brown at first, young eagles take on a mottled appearance in their second year and acquire their distinctive white head and tail in their fourth year. Known scientifically as *haliaeetus leucocephalus*, meaning "white-headed sea eagle," the bald eagle has a striking crown of white plumage.

Bald eagles may live 30 years or more in the wild; some have lived as long as 50 years in captivity. Yet their home is the wilderness, the open blue sky where this majestic bird can soar proudly—as befits the symbol of the United States of America. □

Unfortunately, that doesn't provide enough feathers to go around, which encourages illicit traffickers who scoff at penalties.

Some hunters prey on eagles for the thrill of killing them. Of the dead bald eagles taken over the past six years to the FWS's National Health Laboratory in Madison, Wis., 18 percent had been shot. Of the injured ones taken over an eight-year period to the University of Minnesota's Raptor Rehabilitation Center in St. Paul, 32 percent had gunshot wounds.

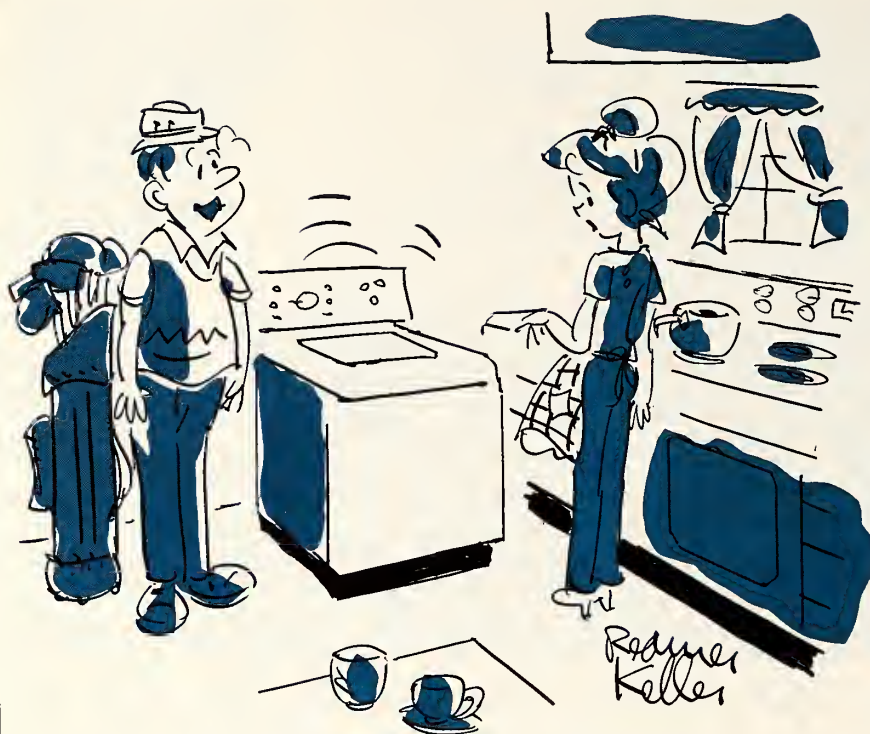
**O**ther problems beset the eagle. DDT, ingested by eagles who eat fish from polluted streams, is one. Banned in 1972, DDT made the bird's eggs so thin that nesting parents crushed them. Eagles also are jeopardized by poisons meant for predators and by farmers who believe them to be a threat to small livestock. Eagles, however, usually prey only on small mammals, injured waterfowl and carrion.

Wildlife conservationists are demanding greater enforcement of laws protecting bald eagles and other endangered species. "I think there has been a tendency in the past for some law-enforcement officials and judges to ignore wildlife crimes and to throw them out of court," said Dr. Steve Sherrod, who is raising funds for a new raptor (bird of prey) research



*These bald eagle carcasses were among those seized by agents of the US Fish and Wildlife Service in a recent "sting" operation.*





"Sure it's noisy—I'm washing my golf balls."

## English Lesson

Teacher: "Name three collective nouns, please."

Pupil: "Dustpan, wastebasket and vacuum cleaner."

—Charles Nicely

## Hi-yo, Silver!

Man to bank teller: "I'd like to take out a loan."

Teller: "I'm sorry. The loan arranger isn't in today."

Man: "That's okay. I'll talk to Tonto, then."

—Becky Martin

## Careful Budgeter

An old man making out his will explained what had happened to all his money: "I spent some on whiskey, some on fast cars and some on women. The rest of it I spent foolishly."

—Lane Olinghouse

## Anybody Listening

Old age is when you know all the answers, but no one asks you the questions.

—Martha J. Beckman

## No Room

Why is the empty guest room closet always full?

—Edward Otto

## Manual Training

Today, when you tell teenagers to shift for themselves, they think you're going to buy them a sports car.

—George E. Bergman

## Fish Tales

Nothing increases the size of a fish so much as nearly getting caught.

—Loren Houser

## Aging Process

Adolescence is a period of rapid changes. Between 12 and 17, a parent ages as much as 20 years.

—Louise Marty

## Pointless?

Sometimes it seems like the only thing you get by keeping your nose to the grindstone is a sharp nose.

—I. V. Jackson

## Aging Indicators

Approaching middle age

Offers this certain warning:

If it feels good, do it—

But it'll probably hurt in the morning.

—R. G. Webber

## Changing Language

Remember when a break was an opportunity, not time for coffee?

—Ivern Ball

## Snap Decisions

Making snap decisions

Takes a knack

For keeping those you've made

From snapping back.

—S. H. Dewhurst

## Memories

Memory is that thing we forget with.

—Gene Delaine

## Aimless

When hanging any picture frame

I wouldn't be so glum

If I could hit the nail

More often than my thumb.

—S. H. Dewhurst



"How many hundreds of thousands of people does my opinion represent?"



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☐ **SAVE!** Any 2 for just \$9.88 plus \$2.60 ship. & hdlg.  
☐ **Foot-Saver Special!** Any 3 for \$15.00 plus \$3.50 shipping & handling.

Enclosed is \$\_\_\_\_\_ (PA res. add sales tax)

**CHARGE IT:** ☐ Diners Club ☐ VISA  
☐ American Express ☐ MasterCard

Acct. No. \_\_\_\_\_ Exp. Date \_\_\_\_\_

PRINT NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

CITY \_\_\_\_\_ STATE \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP \_\_\_\_\_

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**NEW  
S-T-R-E-T-C-H  
WAIST  
SLACKS**

# Forgive 10 Pounds

Fit just as well before dinner as after!  
Look just as trim on the way back  
from vacation as when you left!

**2 PAIRS COUNTRY CLUB SLACKS 29<sup>95</sup>**

When busy executives from anywhere in America are looking for better slacks, get set for a SHOCK! They do not pay the widely advertised \$35 to \$65 per pair Pro Shop or Haberdasher prices!! Instead they take the easy way with Haband, the mail order people from Paterson, New Jersey! We've got your style, we've got your true size, *and* most important, we've got your best price ever!

**2 PAIRS OF SLACKS 29<sup>95</sup>**



**Plus Permanent INDELIBLE \* CREASE**

\*Webster defines Indelible as "Won't wash out, cancel or erase; incapable of being lost!" So Haband Country Club Slacks have a sharp, keen crease permanently stitched in for the life of the slacks. Sharpest good looks that stay sharp, no matter how you sit, bend, run or stoop.

**and 100% NO-IRON EASY CARE!**

Kiss your dry cleaner goodbye! Even though they look like the \$65 slacks, you simply throw them in the home washer and dryer for the simplest easy-care possible. They pay for themselves in no time, in the money you save by NOT getting taken to the cleaners!

**SO PLEASE—HURRY & TAKE THE PLUNGE!**

We will be pleased to show you what we can do! For your own **NO RISK, AT HOME INSPECTION**, just tell us your size and your choice of colors on this easy direct order form below. **GUARANTEED!**

Haband's 100% No-Iron Polyester

**Country Club Slacks 2 Pairs for 29<sup>95</sup>**

**HABAND** 265 North 9th St. Paterson, N.J. 07530

Yes Sir! Send..... pairs of Country Club Slacks for which I enclose \$.....plus \$2.25 for postage and handling.

Or Charge: ☐ Visa ☐ MasterCard

Acct #.....

Exp Date...../.....

Guarantee: I understand that if upon receipt I do not wish to wear the slacks, I may return them within 30 days for a full refund of every penny I paid you.

Waist Sizes: 30-32-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-42-44-46\*-48\*-50\*-52\*-54\*  
\*Please add \$1.75 per pair for 46-54  
Inseams: S(27-28), M(29-30), L(31-32), XL(33-34)

OOW 915	COLOR	HOW MANY?	WHAT WAIST?	WHAT INSEAM?
A	Light Blue			
G	Teal			
E	Rust			
C	Green			
F	Venille			

Each pair shipped with its own matching belt

70V-00

Name.....

Address..... Apt.#.....

City/State..... Zip.....

Haband is a conscientious family business since 1925 serving over 2-million customers all across America!



Light Blue

Teal

Rust

Green

Vanilla

**SEE-FOR-YOURSELF TEST!**  
We invite you now to choose your colors, tell us your size, AND try them on at home.

**NO RISK!  
SO ORDER  
AT ONCE!**

**EXTRA SPECIAL  
RIGHT NOW!**

**2 FREE BELTS!**



**HABAND**

265 N. 9th St., Paterson, New Jersey 07530